

KEEP STRONG

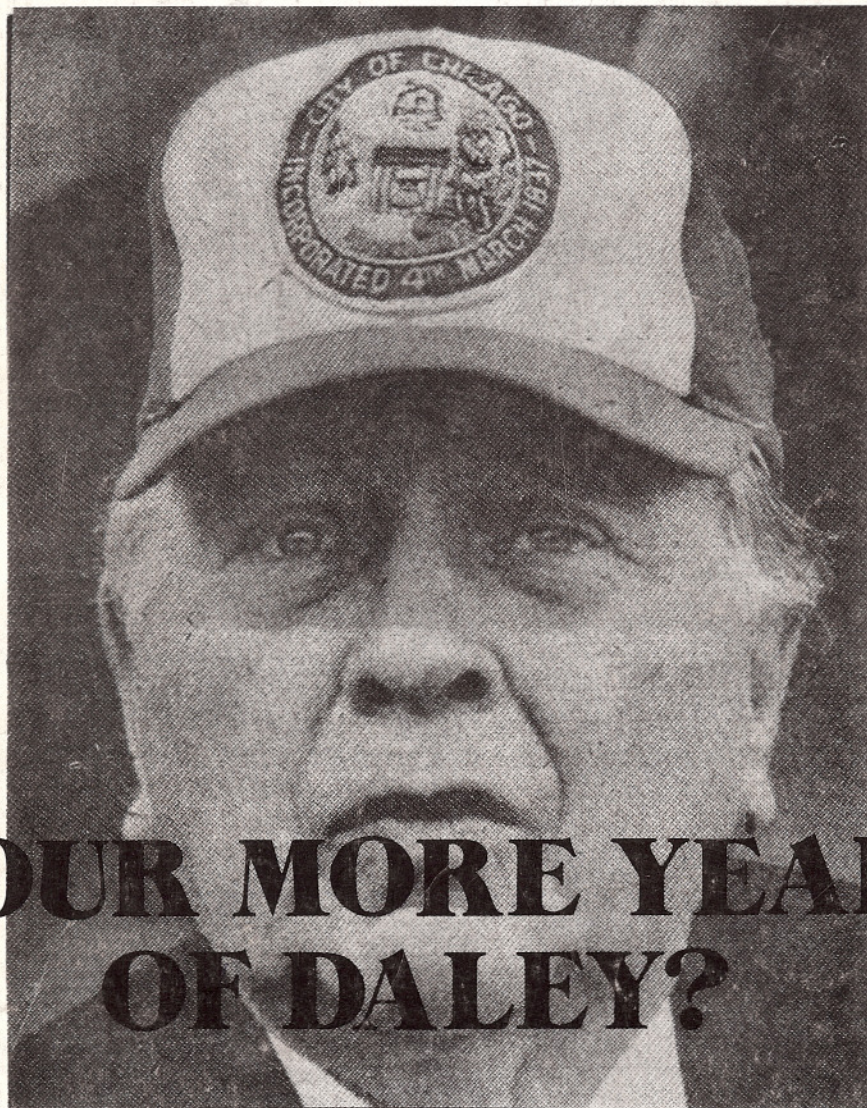
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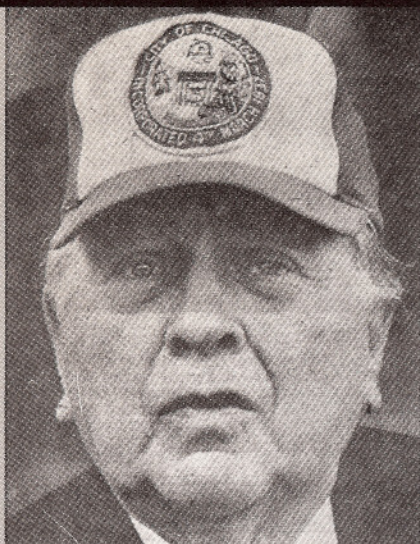
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FOUR MORE YEARS OF DALEY?

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EDITORIAL

FOUR MORE YEARS OF DALEY?

No surprise to anyone, Richard J. Daley, who had spent the last four years building and rebuilding his political machine with taxpayers' money, was elected Mayor of Chicago for the sixth time. Chicago's poor, working and unemployed communities have settled into Chicago's criminally inadequate housing for "four more years of Daley."

But we would do well to remember that recently another political candidate was reelected by an overwhelming majority. In 1972, we said "Four more years of Nixon." —But that was not the case.

There is more in common in the situation of Nixon and Daley than their seemingly strong showings in their last elections! During both of their election campaigns, the candidates were rocked by scandals. For Nixon it was Watergate; for Daley it was the revelation of a massive police spying apparatus that plagued, harassed, infiltrated and gathered information on everyone from city council members and the States Attorney of Cook County to hundreds of community organizations [including the Intercommunal Survival Committee].

For much longer and much more consistently than Nixon, Daley has followed the policy of ruthlessly attacking, and where possible, destroying those who oppose him. His well financed political machine used the agencies of city government to harass enemies with building inspectors, tax assessors, welfare caseworkers as well as thousands of "Chicago's finest," to mention only a few.

But as Nixon's Agnew went down for being a common thief, so went Tom Keane, Daley's number one man, along with his press secretary and several other machine hacks. And as this issue of "KEEP STRONG" goes to press, a full scale grand jury investigation is under way, aimed at the Chicago police department's role in political spying.

But what will be the forces to bring the Daley clique to justice and put government within the democratic reach of the people of Chicago?



"The last election found a new and growing grass roots political movement developing in Chicago. ...Significantly, many of these candidates were, like Jiménez, community leaders from grass roots community organizations, not professional politicians from La Salle Street."

The last election found a new and growing grass roots political movement developing in Chicago. No less than 17 independent candidates mounted impressive campaigns against the tyrannical Daley machine, one of the most successful being the 46th Ward aldermanic campaign of popular community leader Jose Cha-Cha Jiménez. Significantly, many of these candidates were, like Jiménez, community leaders from grass roots community organizations, not professional politicians from La Salle St.

The stage is set for a real struggle for power—between the Black, Latino and poor white communities of Chicago and that bunch of old backroom politicians, big businessmen, union bureaucrats, syndicate chieftans and police state advocates which make up the Daley machine.

Will racism continue to throw large portions of the poor and working white communities into the hands of downtown politicians while Chicago's neighborhoods are destroyed?

Will the liberal middle class throw its support behind the new grass roots leadership, or will they sit fearfully in their highrise condominiums supporting only their own while Chicago burns?

No matter how these questions are answered the battle of Chicago's majority Black, Latino and poor communities with the Daley clique will be fierce. It is, at the least, time to stop saying that we have four more years of Daley. It is time to start saying that Daley has four more years of us!

ON THE STREET

"What do you think of four more years of Daley?"



**Paulette Krein — factory worker
849 W. Buena**

"NO! You said what do I think of 4 more years of Daley — Just NO!"

Carmen Rivera — student

4328 Kenmore

"I really don't know cause I'm not that much into politics — I know that he runs some kind of machine. I think it ain't fair, 'cause why shouldn't someone else be chosen and given a chance too. Maybe they can do just as good as he can."



K.D. James — unemployed

N. side, Wilson

"He's too old. I don't think he can cut it anymore. He can't make it another time. He doesn't want his records to catch up with him. That's how come he's staying in the office, right? Daley wants to stay in office, so Daley wants to keep his family and his records clean, just like the old Watergate. Put it this way, the same old Watergate. He don't care about Indians. All he cares about is high rises, and instead of high rises and gas stations, why doesn't he worry a little about Indians?"

Kenny Walker — factory worker

4616 Beacon

"I have strong views into that. Personally I feel he hasn't accomplished much for the city, especially in the police spy thing. I feel he tried to cover it up instead of trying to bring it out into the open. I feel that a lot of commitments he made when he was going up for reelection he hasn't upheld. Personally I would never vote for him. I would never vote anyway. But there's a good side to him because he has accomplished much toward the city."



Peggy Clark — community mental health worker

1339 Erlie

"I think we are going to have to put up with it, but I don't think it is a good idea. I think that he is going to keep this city together for his 4 more years but he's not going to do anything. He's not going to work at what really needs to be done in this city."

Robert Lee — on disability

4050 Cermak Rd.

"I don't know; it's hard to say; he's about the best. You don't know what you're going to get with the next one do you — it's hard to say. So far he's done a good job in a way, some things he didn't — like all the buildings he's torn down that's putting people out of their homes."



Lee Polston — factory worker

4645 Springfield

"We need a new man — too much politics. If you leave him in too long he thinks he owns the country."



Keith Swindle — security guard

101st and Vernon



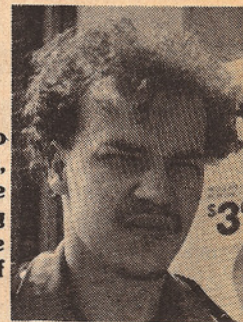
"I think it will be hell. I don't think much of what he's done so far. I don't think he has poor people's interest at heart. I grew up in Woodlawn. I know when Dr. King got killed, he put out an order to shoot to kill anybody out on the streets that were protesting what have you or rioting. Basically he said shoot to kill. I don't think there's been too many white people having protested about it, therefore to me it was shoot to kill Black people who were on the street."

Considering also all of his friends and people who work with him, around him, being corrupt and being put in jail and indicted, what have you, makes you think what kind of man has friends like these. It tells you something about him. I think it would be about as bad as the last 4 years we had with him.

Sam Wachowiak — unemployed

4308 N. Sheridan

"I don't think he's going to make it — I don't think so. I don't think he's going to get another four years. There's too much going on. Cops don't want to do nothing, don't want to do right. Cops get paid off. He's gettin' paid off, puttin poor people out of housing areas, putting up high rises and shopping centers and not doing the poor people any good, puts them in the middle of nowhere, puts them on the street. They get them on the street. They want to lock them up. It's all 'cause of Daley."



Lugenia Younger — housewife

4110 N. Kenmore

"There's nothing much you can say about him. You never hear anything or see anything about him until election time."

Patrick Harris

St. Paul, Minnesota

"As far as I know Daley has not really done anything for the minorities. He never has. He has to do something for our people, he has to I'm not only talkin for the Indians. I'm talkin for the Puerto Ricans, the Mexicans, for the minorities, for the poor people. That's it!"



Anonymous

"I think that it is just too damn bad that he is here. He should be gone instead of here."

WILL THE "CURE" PROGRAM CURE YOU?

Sometime in the next few months you may be approached on the street, at work, or in your home to enroll in the CURE Program, especially if you are a welfare recipient. CURE a new kind of health service is opening new headquarters in the Uptown community at 4824 N. Broadway. The question is now being raised among concerned community residents as to whether the CURE program is more good than bad, or more bad than good.

CURE works this way: if you enroll in the CURE program and you are on welfare, you give up your green card (Welfare medical card) for a minimum of six months and receive a CURE card. This CURE card entitles you to medical service from the CURE program only. You can see their wide range of doctors and specialists, get medications from CURE get tests done in the CURE laboratory, and get picked up by one of the CURE vans to go to their clinic and be returned home - all by simply presenting the CURE card. The idea is that all of your medical needs will be taken care of "under one roof." CURE says, further, that its main concern is preventative health care; when you enroll with them they will watch you carefully and give you early testing for a wide range of ailments so that they can catch any medical problems you have before they become serious and treat them.

"Locked In"

Observers outside the CURE program and people formerly enrolled in the program are skeptical and some are already very critical. CURE has established a similar program on the west side of Chicago. Residents there complain of poor administration. They also say that once you are on the CURE program, you are "locked in." If you don't like the doctor CURE gives you, you can't go to another one outside of the program because you have turned in your green card for a CURE card, good only at the CURE program.

Mrs. Earlean Lindsay, of the Near West Side Comprehensive Health Planning Agency views the program with suspicion. She questioned the back-up facilities (access to hospitals and more complicated testing), the composition of its board

and whether some hospitals would recognize and treat patients enrolled in the program. In addition, she said, there have been reports of welfare recipients being coerced to join the plan.

How does CURE get its money? CURE has negotiated a contract with the Illinois Department of Public Aid. When a recipient enrolls in the CURE plan, trading their green card for a "CURE card," the Department of Public Aid pays the CURE PLAN, INC., a fixed amount of money each month. It is out of this money that CURE operates, pays for doctors, laboratory expenses, medicines, etc.

Public Aid

Public Aid agreed to sign the contract because CURE saves the Department of Public Aid money. According to the contract, Public Aid pays CURE roughly \$22 per month for each welfare recipient enrolled on the plan. But Public Aid pays out an average of \$32 per month for recipients having green cards not on the CURE program. CURE claims that they can give better health care more cheaply because their facilities and doctors are all in one place, and because they practice preventative health care, treating ailments before they become serious. Critics say CURE uses its exclusive hold on patients enrolled to give them the bare minimum of health care in order to cut costs.

HMO'S

CURE PLAN, INC. is what is called a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO), a concept spreading quickly through the country. According to former President Nixon, who worked hard for laws making HMO's possible, the new organization will "provide a strong financial incentive for better preventative care and for greater efficiency." But, in effect, HMO's, like CURE, are private organizations, controlled by wealthy investors, which get government money by agreeing to keep costs low. They are not controlled or in any way accountable to the community. They may be keeping costs low at our expense. □

PEOPLE'S FREE LUNCH PROGRAM

WILL BEGIN JULY 7 AND CONTINUE TILL SEPTEMBER 15, EVERY MONDAY - FRIDAY, FROM 11:00 A.M. TILL 1:30 P.M.

AT:

- 1056 W. Lawrence**
- The Sunnyside Mall**
(4457 N. Malden in poor weather)
- Buena Circle - Buena & Kenmore**
(4048 N. Sheridan in poor weather)

The menu will consist of sandwiches (roast beef, corned beef, turkey or pastrami), fresh milk, cake or ice cream and fresh fruit.



For more information or if you would like to volunteer to work, contact the Intercommunal Survival Committee
1056 W. Lawrence, 275-4778.

Welfare Rights

ELIGIBILITY FOR FOOD STAMPS

In order to get food stamps a person or household must be under a certain monthly income level. The figure they use is "after deductions" — such as utility bills, tuition, paying off a large hospital bill, or anything that is paid monthly except rent. A deduction for rent is made for that part of the rent that is over 30% of your total income.

The figure at this time for one person is \$194, \$284 for two people, and it goes up with additional people.

When figuring if you're eligible, they take into consideration the income of all members of the household:

1. If everyone in the household receives public aid, you are automatically eligible for food stamps.

2. If one or more people in the household do not receive public aid, then everyone has to be determined to be "eligible" before the person or persons on public aid in the household can get food stamps.

The only way to get around this is to tell the food stamp worker that you buy, cook and eat all your food separately from other members of the household.

3. If nobody in the household is on public aid, then the same is true: either everyone must be eligible or the person applying has to buy, cook and eat all his or her food separately.

All deductions you have must be proven by bills, rent receipts, etc. You also have to have a social security card, birth certificate or other proof of citizenship and proof of how much income you receive each month.

If you are saying that you buy, cook and eat food separately in your household, then a note signed by someone else in the house should be enough proof.

NOTICES OF CHANGES IN FOOD STAMPS

Many people who are on public aid have been getting letters recently telling them of a change in their food stamps. With the letter is a card. All this card tells you is how your "bonus" has been changed (bonus—the amount of food stamps you get free, over what you pay for the stamps.)

This card does not tell you how much you will have to pay now to get your food stamps, but you can call your caseworker to get this information.

The change in food stamps has been made in the following way: they used to consider your income as only what you got from public aid; now they take into consideration your monthly expenses, so some people should be getting more of a bonus, and some less.

NEW REQUIREMENTS

There are some new policies in regard to getting an application for public aid:

1. You must have proof that you have tried to "get help somewhere else" before coming to welfare. This means that if you are able to work, you must have a card from the unemployment compensation office saying you have applied there (even if you know you are not eligible for unemployment compensation.)

2. If you are unable to work, you must have a letter from the social security office saying you have applied for disability assistance (SSI or SSA.)

3. Some welfare offices ask for proof of address such as a rent receipt, library card, etc.

These things are required at the Uptown District office and at some other offices before they will even give you an application.

Finding Responsible Relatives

There is another new public aid policy which says anyone receiving or applying for public aid must cooperate in finding and prosecuting "responsible relatives" to make them pay for your support. Responsible relatives are husbands, parents, if under age 21, legal guardians, etc. Although the Public Aid Department is claiming that they can deny an application or cut off assistance if you do not cooperate in this matter, there will undoubtedly be many fights to come in the courts and in other places over this question.

The card should look like this:

income \$ _____	bonus old system \$ _____	bonus income method \$ _____
↑ This amount is your income after deductions	↑ This amount is the bonus you have been getting	↑ This amount is the new bonus you will be getting.

Intercommunal Survival
Committee

COMMUNITY FORUMS

Saturday Mornings

10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

4520 N. Beacon

*Theme of July
Community Forums
is
"Save the Children"*

The purpose of these forums is to inform the community about important issues, to discuss community problems and to seek community solutions.

Tenants' Rights

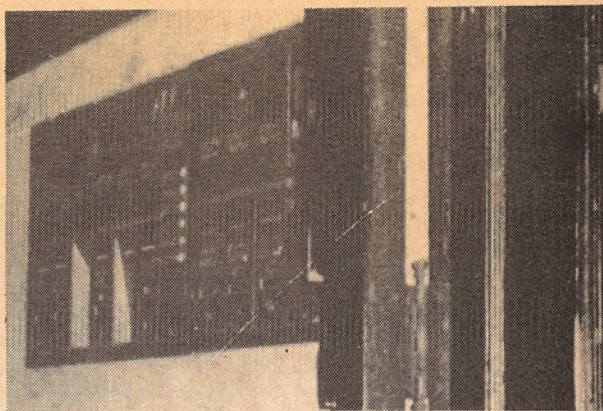
MAIL

We are taught "the mail must go through." "Neither sleet, nor rain, nor wind, will stop the mailman." Stamps cost ten cents apiece, so we can expect good service.

But that's not the truth around here. First, we have the vultures who think that because you move into one of their buildings, they own you, lock, stock, and barrel. These are guys like Moshe Menorah, Vic Katz, Strickland, Sadacca, Manny Stein.

They don't give you a mailbox. Either the manager gets the mail and you have to chase him for it, or, they sign hotel agreements with the post office, and they pick up your mail there. The mailman won't even stop at your house. If you ask the mailman for your mail, he'll tell you, "Sorry, talk to your landlord." If you complain to the post office, they'll tell you, "Sorry, talk to your landlord."

You never know if you got all your mail. A lot of the time it is opened by the time you get it. As for checks, you never know what is happening with your check. Maybe it got lost in the mail, maybe it never got mailed, maybe it got lost in Strickland's car or maybe it got lost in Katz's office, or maybe it got lost in Sadacca's bank account.



You have as much security as a goldfish in a shark tank.

Then, we have the problem of the broken mail boxes. The lock on the mailbox is broken. The mail gets stolen. You complain. They buy a new lock for 49 cents. The lock gets broken again. This time it takes a month to get the lock fixed. In the meantime you ask the manager to get your mail for you. You are right back where you started. You have as much security as a goldfish in a shark tank.

If we don't do anything - nothing will happen.

If we make a little noise - things will get a little better. □

"The Check Game"

Oppressed communities are the feeding grounds for cheap hustlers, petty crooks, and fast buck con artists who disguise themselves as "property holders" and landlords.

Lately, one group of men have distinguished themselves above the rest. They are Joe Sadacca, Charles Roberts and their boys. They have buildings all over Uptown and they have as many ways to steal a dollar from a tenant as they have names for their phoney corporations. Their basic game is like the old carnival pea game. They put a pea under a cup, shuffle the cups, and you have to figure out which cup has the pea. Only, this time, the tenant is the pea, and he's got to figure out who is doing the shuffling.

Slumlord of the Month

These men are most famous for their "check game." They own a couple of hotels. the "Ellis" at 4651 Magnolia and the "Parker Arms" at 4550 Malden. Sadacca has worked out a deal with the post office called a "hotel agreement" which permits him to pick up all the mail for his buildings at the post office.

On check day, the people line up at Sadacca's office for their public aid checks. He provides his own check cashing service. After they sign over their checks, he gives the people their money! Of course, there are some deductions.

a. Rent — \$115 to \$120 per month for a one room kitchenette not fit for storage. (Sadacca won't tell you that two years ago the housing judge ordered him not to use any of the kitchens in the "Ellis.")

b. Maid Service — \$10 to \$15 (when Sadacca says he had to have your room cleaned.)

c. Keys — There is a standard \$5 charge to replace a 39 cent key.

d. Maintenance — one brother was charged \$50.00 because the janitor had to fix his door frame. Another was forced to pay \$25.00 when they unstopped his sink.

All of this leaves the tenant with \$5 to \$10 which doesn't even leave enough to buy food stamps. At this point the tenant can either borrow money from Sadacca or turn over his food stamp card and take advantage of "Joe's one bowl of slop a day" home cooking service. Most people end up borrowing money from Sadacca or Roberts or partner Robert Baldi sometime during the month. This puts them permanently in debt. Sadacca takes the money out of the next check, leaving you short the next month.

When people notify Sadacca that they want to move, checks get "lost" or misplaced and then found after a few days. You have to pay for the days you stayed — \$5 per day, leaving you without enough money to pay rent on another place. If you're brave enough to complain or call the welfare, Sadacca or Roberts or one of their "associates" will show you how to shut up.

"A Big Fish"

Please don't get the impression that their operation is all nickels and dimes. When a big fish

bites, they can turn it into a nice filet, like they did on Racine and Sunnyside.

William Cooper leased a building at 4512-14 Racine St. from them. He thought he was going to make a bundle. All he had to pay was \$1000 a month to Joe Sadacca and the utility bills. Of course, the boys left a few details out:

1. The building court had just ordered the building vacated and secured as unsafe for humans.

2. The gas had been turned off months before because the bill hadn't been paid.

3. The place was heated with coal which costs \$90 a ton and the coal companies don't give credit these days.

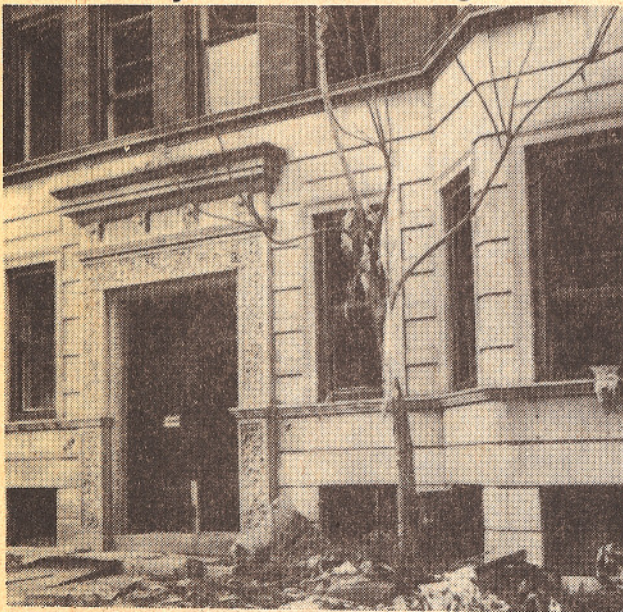


Sadacca and Roberts made \$6,000 to \$8,000 on a building that was suppose to be abandoned.

Cooper was caught in a spider web. It would cost thousands of dollars to rehabilitate the building, money which he didn't have. So, he painted the outside and laid some cheap linoleum. A lot of unsuspecting families, looking for good low cost housing started moving in. He made a lot of promises to each family to fix up the apartments. The promises were "come ons" and very quickly the families came to see how desperate Cooper was to make his \$1,000 monthly payments. He started renting out occupied apartments, just to get his hands on cash. He demanded \$200 security deposits, key deposits, stove deposits; all kinds of deposits. He was pulling a gun on tenants and threatening them with German Shepherd dogs when they were late with the rent. As it got colder, he

needed more coal, which he couldn't afford. So, he started burning rags, furniture and paper which filled the building with smoke. He tried to make extra money by changing rent due dates. In the middle of December, the gas company found out that the gas was on. They turned it off at the street. Now he was really desperate. He tried to extort more money from his few remaining tenants. They contacted the ISC and the ISC moved all of the families out. Cooper was gone within a few weeks. The 30 to 40 families who had lived there had been cheated out of thousands of dollars and suffered disgrace, humiliations and wretched living conditions. And, Sadacca and Roberts had made \$6,000 to \$8,000 on a building that was supposed to be abandoned.

"Only The Names Change"



They burn buildings or let them get so bad they become targets for the fire pranksters. Then they try to collect fire insurance.

Charles Roberts, Joe Sadacca, Robert Baldi and their co-horts are model slumlords. They trade buildings around faster than their lawyers can write the papers in order to get around the building court which would force them to fix up their buildings to code.

They play the depreciation game. They make a phoney sale between the two of them. Splash some paint and nail some paneling up — plumbing, wiring, floors, roaches, rats, basements, roofs, none of that gets touched. Then they say the building is worth twice as much as it actually is. At the end of a year when the pipes are leaking, flooding the floor and the cheap paint has peeled off, they say the building has depreciated five to six thousand dollars. They deduct that from their taxes.

They burn buildings or let them get so bad that they become targets for fire pranksters as they did at Racine and Sunnyside and Winthrop and Winona. Then they try to collect fire insurance.

These men and their phoney corporations—Mark Enterprises, Building Investors, Inc.—to name a couple, are a detriment to a stable community.

They are after a dollar, which happens to be in your pockets. So, if you get close enough to them, they'll have one hand in your pocket and the other around your throat.

SLUMLORD OF THE MONTH

The Poetry Of Ericka Huggins

I REMEMBER TIMES

1971

i remember times when i had love
to give and there was no one to love
i remember times when i had truths
to exchange and everyone regretted it
i remember when i found that life
is struggle and they told me that
i wished it that way
i remember times when i cried
while everyone laughed hysterically
i remember and now while i am
calm everyone is screaming
yelling
pleading with me
to tell them when/how/where/what we
found out and i just remember
times...

Arson Watch

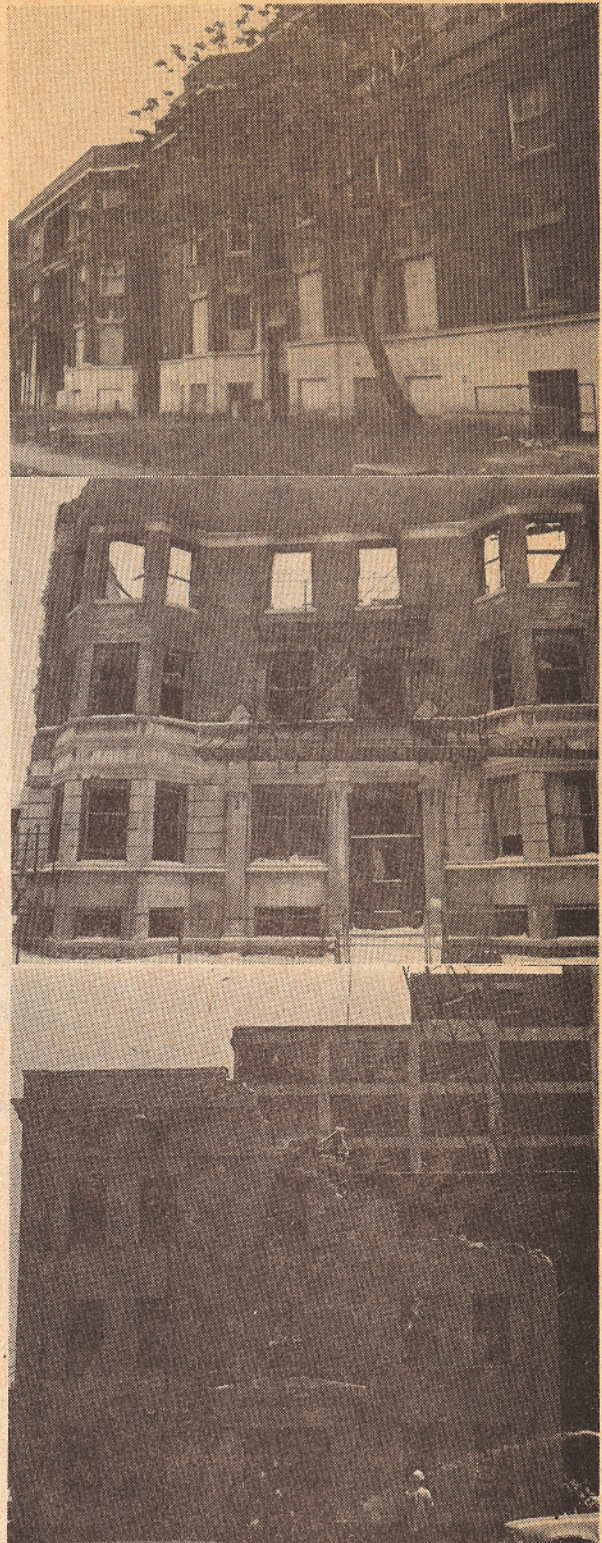
It appears that the newly vacant lot at Montrose and Broadway will soon be the site of a new complex of shopping centers and high rises. But today, the empty lot still holds a chamber of horrors from the buildings and people who formerly occupied the land. The Montrose Beach Apartments at 925 W. Montrose housed primarily senior citizens, many who had lived there for ten to fifteen years.

In December of last year, residents were told by the manager that they would have to be out in thirty days. No evictions were issued, however. No relocation plan was ever offered. Instead, the building was opened to an unstable element, and robbery and terror resulted. A few began to move; others refused to leave their homes or could find no other place to go. Rumors spread that they would be burned out, and management continued to inform them that they must vacate the building. The building, it was said, had been sold, although the new owner remained a mystery. And the rumors were more than rumors; early in December, the fires began. From December 3 until April 10 there were 15 calls answered by the Wilson Ave. fire station. These are the dates and the comments listed by the Fire Department:

12/3 — garbage	2/17 — mattress
12/5 — rubbish	2/28 — floor
12/8 — kitchen	3/4 — mattress
12/19 — rubbish	4/9 — overhaul
12/23 — chair	4/9 — rubbish
12/28 — mattress	4/10 — ruins
1/6 — pot of meat	4/10 — ruins
1/19 — rubbish	

By April 10, 1975, the building had been totally vacated of tenants. It was the day before the building was scheduled for demolition. One of the largest fires in Uptown's history destroyed the remains of the building.

The owner of the Montrose Beach Apartments and the developer of the entire lot between Montrose, Broadway, and Cullom is Bill Thompson, ex-son-in-law of Richard J. Daley. No one should wonder at the anger of the community towards his proposed plans, which *nowhere* include housing for senior citizens or low-income families. □



Above: Just a few examples of what happened to 925 W. Montrose happening throughout Uptown.

Fires have continually been used to force residents of buildings to vacate their homes.

On the evening of July 1st, John Hollifield, age 41, was shot twice in the chest and killed by 19th district police in his home at 941 Gordon Terrace. Police had been called following a family quarrel between Hollifield and his wife. When a squad arrived they talked with Barbara Hollifield who was extremely upset from the quarrel. Reliable witnesses interviewed by *Keep Strong* maintain that one officer went in to talk to Hollifield and then returned to get his partner. The two patrolmen then entered the hallway of the Sterling Apartments and shouted something to Hollifield who was in his basement apartment. Then they fired two shots from the entrance to the hallway of the apartment building where they were standing, fatally wounding Hollifield as he stood inside his doorway. Police recovered an ordinary kitchen paring knife and a hammer from the apartment which they claim Hollifield had threatened them with. Hollifield is survived by his wife and several children.



John Hollifield and his wife Barbara.

Only a few weeks previous to the Hollifield killing, Tony Figueroa was shot and killed by plainclothes policemen on the sidewalk of Sheridan Road, just north of Grace. Figueroa became involved in an altercation with the two men who began beating him up, according to witnesses. A friend jumped in to assist him, and shortly after, one of the police officers drew his gun and shot Figueroa several times. Officers claim that the victim drew a knife and threatened them, but of the many witnesses present, none recalls seeing any knife in his hands. Witnesses also agree that the officers never identified themselves, a fact which would seem to be corroborated by the failure of the police to charge Figueroa's friend with assaulting an officer, charging him instead with a simple battery. □

Police Watch

TWO SLAIN BY POLICE IN 19th DISTRICT

ARE CHICAGO POLICE READY FOR REFORM?

Since 1968, when the Chicago police killed a record number of Chicago citizens, topping all other police departments in the country, the Chicago Police Department has been under attack for brutality, racism and corruption. Recently, police roles in spying on countless organizations and individuals has been brought out and is the subject of a Grand Jury investigation. The department seems unwilling to give an inch towards citizen control or even citizen monitoring. And Mayor Daley remains their staunchest ally.

Police Brutality

1968 and 1969 marked several brutal killings by Chicago police. Two brothers, the Soto brothers, were killed within a few weeks of each other. A teenage girl was shot through a door of her apartment. Finally, there was the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark on December 4, 1969. Citizen groups throughout the city joined in criticism and demands that the department be subjected to some form of citizens' control. Congressman Metcalfe led a special Blue Ribbon panel investigating police brutality and even the Chicago Tribune ran an extended series investigating and substantiating case after case of police abuse.

Unquestionably a movement for reform in the department was under way. The Black Panther Party initiated a city-wide campaign for community control of police. And the Bar associations (associations of Chicago lawyers) formed a joint committee, meeting with the superintendent of police. A common demand from all groups was for some agency or citizens'

group to "police the police." Up until then the IAD (Internal Affairs Department) was the final judge on all cases of police misconduct. The IAD (made up of police officers) rarely if ever found one of their own guilty of any crime.

Racism

Meanwhile the Chicago police came under attack for racism, from both inside and outside the department. The Afro-American Patrolmen's League sued the department for discrimination in hiring and promotion practices and community groups all across the city charged the department with racism in the conduct of its officers in the Black and Latino communities. The suit of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League was sustained in Federal court.

Spying

Finally, massive exposure of police involvement in political spying has begun to come out. Police infiltrators were discovered in the Citizens Action Program, the Organization for a Better Austin, and several other community organizations. Subpenaed records and leaks showed that the Chicago police had files on hundreds of leading citizens and community organizations. Some of these individuals included aldermen, state representatives, the State's Attorney of Cook County, policemen, business and civic leaders who all had taken some stand opposing Mayor Daley at some time. It has come out that the CIA trained Chicago police and came in to help reorganize the intelligence filing system. Right-wing terrorist groups were used by the police to attack anti-war and community groups, to steal records and to turn in information. It was revealed that an "army of informers" had been recruited citywide, so that as many as three informers reported on meetings where less than a dozen people were present.

Reform

What has been the response of the Chicago police? On the question of police brutality and accountability to the community, the police have attempted to organize a base of support for themselves and their actions in the community. Playing on the very real fear of crime that is

growing daily, police organize and speak to block clubs and community groups. At one such meeting, the 20th district commander stated his strong opposition to the "Miranda Decision," the Supreme Court decision which legally put a stop to beating confessions out of arrested persons. Other favorite topics of the police speakers are stricter laws regarding bail and sentencing and more community support for the police when they are under criticism.

Recently, Superintendent Rochford announced his new Beat Representative Program, his answer to community accountability. The Beat Representative program will establish block representatives from the community, and a beat representative on each police beat, to give information to the department. The representatives are selected by the district commander and the community relations sergeant.

While some community groups feel they will have more to say in the direction of law enforcement through this program, others point out that it is a police controlled, police selected citizens' organization. Rochford stated, at the very time the Chicago police were under attack for police spying, that the beat representative program would allow the police to "have someone in every community organization and block club in the city."

The Grand Jury investigation of police spying has encountered open resistance from the Chicago police. Most of the police officers called before the Grand Jury have taken the fifth amendment. In one humorous incident, former superintendent Conlisk, when asked if he had taken an oath to serve and protect the people of Chicago, asked permission to consult his attorney before answering. Superintendent Rochford repeatedly has stated that no illegal spying went on in the face of mounting evidence of police infiltration, break-ins, and wire-tapping. His response to the "spying question" was to say that he personally would take charge of the operation, but that it would definitely be continued. He refused to state that continued surveillance of community organizations would stop; in fact, two long time police informers were exposed last month on the steering committee of a Chicago organization, The Alliance to End Repression.

Daley has attacked the press and citizen organizations for their criticisms of the Chicago Police Department, at one point blaming their criticism for the bombing incidents that occurred downtown in June. Through all of this, he has continued to call them "the greatest police force in the world."□

Fighting City Hall

IS CHICAGO SAFE

On May 22, 1975 at 3:00 in the afternoon, 11 year old Leore Graham was brutally and sensely killed by a commercial truck. She was killed while she played on the 4100 block of Kenmore Street, a street which extends, at that point, only two blocks from Montrose to Irving Park. The truck had no reason to be on Kenmore Street, a residential street, except to bypass Sheridan Road where no commercial traffic is allowed. Although literally hundreds of young children live and play on Kenmore Street in the 4100 and 4200 blocks of Kenmore, and although a school is located there, few if any visible signs tell drivers to slow their speed and watch carefully. No through traffic is excluded and cars racing through at 40 and 50 miles an hour are a common sight.

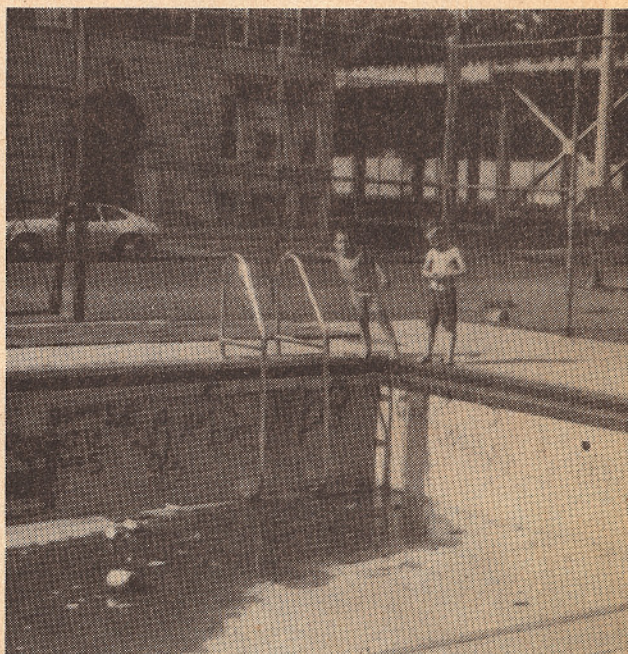
The small swimming pool built some years ago at the Buena Circle on this stretch of Kenmore is empty and has been empty for two summers. Often it sits filled with beer cans and broken bottles. Although vacant lots exist all up and down the street, there is no supervision of the children and no adequate space in which children can play safely.

In June, at the corner of Wilton and Grace, a young Puerto Rican boy was hit and severely injured by a speeding car. The stop signs which the community had demanded and finally gotten after almost a dozen serious accidents involving children or pedestrians, had mysteriously disappeared two months previously. Although the missing stop signs were reported, no replacement was made. It seems that the city had somehow lost its motivation to provide services since the "machine" was threatened by the Jiménez aldermanic campaign, during the last days of which the stop signs were originally put up.

On November 2, 1974, four children were tragically killed by a speeding taxi cab at the corner of Buena and Broadway. At that time, the 46th ward "machine" alderman made headlines demanding passage of an ordinance requiring inspection of taxi cabs, totally missing the point enraged community residents were making.

The point was that for nearly two years neighborhood residents had been demanding the

establishment of a park on at least one of two vacant lots where children could play safely. The city bureaucracy and the Alderman, catering to big land developers, refused flatly to cooperate. When after much community protest land was purchased on the 4200 block of Broadway, no park was established. The officials who bought the land, then turned around and stated that the lot was too small to put recreational facilities on! It is widely believed, however, that the purchase of the land was to provide necessary "open space" required by law near the construction of new high rises. The main developer in this area is Bill Thompson, the Mayor's ex-son-in-law.



The small swimming pool at Buena Circle is empty and has been for two years. There is no supervision for the many children in the neighborhood.

Dating back to 1968, the community had fought for the "Sunnyside Mall". A community coalition had done a careful door to door survey of residents, discussing the proposed mall and asking for their ideas and suggestions. Architects were brought in to draw up the plans. These plans, which included supervision of children at play and maintenance jobs for residents, were presented and approved at open community meetings.

FOR CHILDREN?



This lot on the 4200 block of Broadway stands vacant, while children have no safe place to play.



"...there is now no supervision on the mall, no security, no recreational activities or equipment."

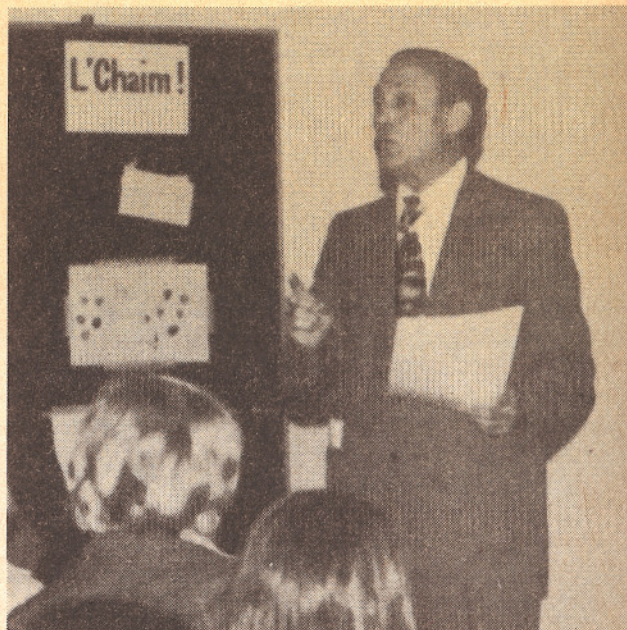
Although the community's plans for the mall were rejected, a little over a year ago Richard J. Daley announced his plan to build a mall at the site. But the mayor's plan included only concrete at this time! And while the concrete is an attraction for developers locating near the new college which had already displaced hundreds of families, there is now no supervision on the mall, no security, no recreational activities or equipment. Part of the maintenance work has been contracted out to a suburban company and the other part is done by city workers.

As this issue of "Keep Strong" goes to press, David Bowling, 11 years old, has just been found in Philadelphia. The victim of a kidnapping by a notorious group of men who frequently pay "visits" to the Mall.

46th Ward Community Service Center staff worker, Marc Zalkin, points out that months of bureaucratic resistance face citizens who seek the city's cooperation in providing for the safety of their children. And when city action does come in response to community protest, as with the Sunnyside Mall and the Buena Circle "swimming pool", city services required to make these facilities safe and usable are rarely forthcoming.

On the positive side, safety and recreation committees have been organized on Kenmore Street following the death of Leore Graham in May. Almost 1,000 signatures have been gathered on a petition demanding that safety signs and "safety bumps" be placed along Kenmore from Irving to Montrose. Two city planners have volunteered through the 46th Ward Community Service Center and are working to develop plans for recreation sites. Committee coordinator and community volunteer Rose Mathis, herself a mother of five, says that the committee is determined not only to see their plans and demands through, but to see that whatever is established for the safety of the children is maintained as long as there are families on Kenmore St.

Who Will The New Northeast Community College Serve?



"Chancellor Shabat has answered community group demands in no uncertain terms. 'I have the responsibility and the authority alone for the selection of the president. Make no mistake, no community group is going to control this college.'"

"Keep Strong" has learned from a reliable source that, at least according to Mayfair College President Phillips, only two rooms will be allocated for community programs out of the 435,000 square feet in the new Northeast Community College, soon to be open at Wilson and Racine. The rest of the space will be used for current academic programs to be moved from Mayfair College when the new building opens. Some Mayfair faculty, sympathetic to the community, point out that current programs could practically use only one-fourth of the new space. And community leaders are asking, "What of Shabat's (Chancellor of City Colleges) promise that we will have a whole new college, shaped to fit the needs of the community?"

The long and bitter conflict over the new college began with community reaction to the City Colleges' determination to build the college on the Wilson and Racine site, destroying hundreds of units of low income housing and displacing thousands of poor families. No significant relocation effort was made by the city and dirty dealing marked the city's negotiations with the community, including under the table financial deals with Uptown land speculator Bill Strickland and outright bribery of one time community leader Chuck Geary. The fight continues even today as the city college seeks to

acquire more land and destroy more housing, using ever new ruses and trickery, meeting opposition at every step from an angry community.

As the new college nears opening, the controversy is shifting to the programs, curriculum and staff it will offer. A study commissioned by the City Colleges itself called the Nash Report, clearly stated that the Mayfair teaching staff and curriculum (courses to be offered) were, as a whole, totally unfitted to the needs of the new Uptown community which it is now supposed to serve. Mayfair Community College, located at 4626 N. Knox, had become a refuge for old, racist teachers run out of the poor, Black and Latino community colleges, say some observers. So that when Mayfair closes down and the move to the new building in Uptown is made, the city colleges must either dump the old teachers and part of the curriculum or have a school that is not suited to the basic needs of the community which it serves.

Community groups have placed a series of demands on the Chancellor of the city college system regarding the new college. A newly formed "People's Council for Community Control" has demanded that a community board reflecting the ethnic make-up of the community be given

hiring and firing power over the President and staff of the college, and some say in the development or budget and curriculum. The Committee for a Real Community College and the Organization of the Northeast have focused their demands around community accountability in the selection of the new college President, who they say will have the main role in developing the new college.

Chancellor Shabat has answered community group demands in no uncertain terms. "I have the responsibility and the authority alone for the selection of the president. Make no mistake, no community group is going to control this college. I was selected by the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees was selected by the Mayor and if you don't like it you can just wait four years and elect a new mayor."

At a recent community meeting with the Chancellor, ISC coordinator Slim Coleman placed the issue as a question of the survival of the community. "The college has already been used to displace hundreds of families and as an inducement for land developers and speculators that will run off even more people. If the college curriculum and community services available to the community are not relevant to our community, it will just accelerate the destruction of our community by bringing in middle class students, forcing out the poor and oppressed people that the college is supposed to be for."

Coleman went on to point out that the "Advisory Council" headed by Uptown Chicago Commission President (and main flunkie of certain big developers) Roger Reynolds, was an "enemy to the people who are fighting for their right to stay in this community. Don't expect us to deal with them on our knees. This community is made up of people steeled in militant struggles from the coal mines of Kentucky, the cotton fields of Mississippi, the Trail of Broken Treaties and the fields and mines of Puerto Rico. We promise you we are very, very serious about our survival."

In recent developments, Shabat has announced that the skills center proposed to go up near the new college to give community residents employable skills has been postponed again because of lack of funds. And the advisory council set up by Shabat and headed by Roger Reynolds has split over his tyrannical control. A new citizens' advisory council has been established by former members hoping to open the council to the community. Headed by Frank Aschuler, the new advisory council is asking the Chancellor for recognition. □



"The long and bitter conflict over the new college began with the community reaction to the City Colleges' determination to build the college on the Wilson and Racine site, destroying hundreds of units of low income housing and displacing thousands of poor families."

KS: Cha-Cha, your campaign made a significant showing, winning precincts throughout the poor community and involving hundreds of people in its organizational effort. How do you feel about the campaign now, 4 months after its conclusion?

CCJ: I feel the People put up a very good fight and that the campaign has not concluded yet. This is only round one in our long struggle for self-determination. Throughout the campaign we stressed that change can not come from individuals; that if we the People want change — we must step forward and demand it. Successfully, our campaign was able to involve many persons who had never even voted, had never even seen a voting machine and I think we did very well. Today, four months later we must begin round two; because we still live in even more fear of being pushed out by Urban Renewal. Our opponents because they won at their polling places think that they have the right now to drive poor people from their home. We cannot allow this to happen.

KS: You received the IPO and IVI endorsements among others. Why do you feel you didn't receive a higher proportion of the vote along Lake Shore Drive?

CCJ: I would like to thank the people from IPO and IVI for their endorsements and for their sincere help in the campaign. I think that the reason for us not getting the vote out in the lake front was the whole question of self-determination. In the past there have been many candidates who have come from the lake front — this time it was the other way around. We came from the poor community seeking representation for People who've never been represented in the city council. I don't think Lake Shore Drive was ready this time, but as the people there begin to understand — changes will occur.

An Interview With

Jose CHA-CHA Jimenez



"Successfully, our campaign was able to involve many persons who had never even voted, had never even seen a voting machine...."



"Throughout the campaign we stressed that change cannot come from individuals; that if we the People want change — we must step forward and demand it."

KS: Chicago police are currently under investigation for their role in political spying and harassment. What kind of police activity did you encounter during the campaign?

CCJ: Well, we received — I think, every kind they had. We even bumped into their binoculars a few times, by accident. Before we even announced our campaign individuals from the Mayor's office were visible at our meetings.

The Police were campaigning on behalf of our opponent Cohen at large Public Meetings in the ward. A few campaign workers were arrested on trumped up charges (marijuana) which they later won in court. They surrounded our offices a few times and searched campaign workers. And constantly stopped campaign workers to look through their literature. These are just a few things that were done. I don't know anything about phones so I don't know if we were tapped.

KS: Would you explain something about the history of the Young Lords

Organization and how you came to the decision to run for 46th ward alderman?

CCJ: The Young Lords Organization is a Political Organization fighting for self-determination for Latinos. It's been in existence since 1969 and this last campaign was the first campaign that we have been involved with. However, we have been involved in numerous demonstrations and protests all related either for rights of Latinos or other poor and oppressed People.

The decision for me to run for Alderman came after consultation with the Young Lords and deciding that it would be a good organizing vehicle. We felt we could bring out issues like police abuse, urban renewal, and others that affect Latinos and other poor and oppressed People.

KS: Do you think the campaign was a successful step in organizing the community?

CCJ: Organization means structure. It provided a good structure to organize People.

KS: Do you think other Latinos should run for city offices in the future? If so, where should they run and where can they be most successful?

CCJ: I believe it's about time Latinos begin to speak out for themselves and take control of their own communities. The 46th ward was not primarily Latino so we had a coalition campaign — however in purely Latino areas Latinos should be in the leadership role.

KS: What are the plans for the future for the YLO?

CCJ: We're going to work to develop internally and work on developing our program and get ready for another round in the future.

COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FORMED!

Recently, at the Fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, the formation of the Chicago Chapter of the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party was announced. This Committee, which has attracted sponsors among prominent people throughout the country, is aimed at precisely a resolute public investigation of the government's action towards the Black Panther Party over the last 9 year period.

We cannot be content that a Watergate investigation forced the resignation of the President of the United States. As at Nuremberg, the question is not how far up the sickness went in government, but how far down into the structure and mainstream of the country. As the case of Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party proves, little has changed for Black and poor people.

Chicago Sponsors Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party

Sammy Rayner
Jack Spiegel
Attorney Elaine Hyman
Richard Criley
Lucy Montgomery
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Attorney James Chapman
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Attorney Lorelei Borland
Jim McDonald
Ben Rodriguez
Peggy Smith Martin
Attorney David C. Thomas
James Massini

WHEREAS, the Senate Watergate Hearings revealed that the White House compiled an "Enemies List" which included prominent Civil Rights Organizations and Leaders;

WHEREAS, based upon sworn testimony before U.S. Congressional Committees, it appears this "Enemies List" was used by Federal Law Enforcement and Intelligence Agencies to selectively enforce laws against Civil Rights Organizations;

WHEREAS, the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights has documented that a special unit was established within the Internal Revenue Service to gather information about and enforce internal revenue laws against prominent political activists solely because of their political beliefs;

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles Times has disclosed that the names of more than 10,000 citizens were provided by the Justice Department to the CIA and to the Internal Revenue Service for investigation and selective enforcement of law because of their political beliefs;

WHEREAS, the above constitutes only partial information about the nature and scope of the combined activities of official agencies against citizens whose political views differ from those of the administration;

WHEREAS, these actions are repugnant in a democratic society and are in violation of rights guaranteed under the United States Constitution;

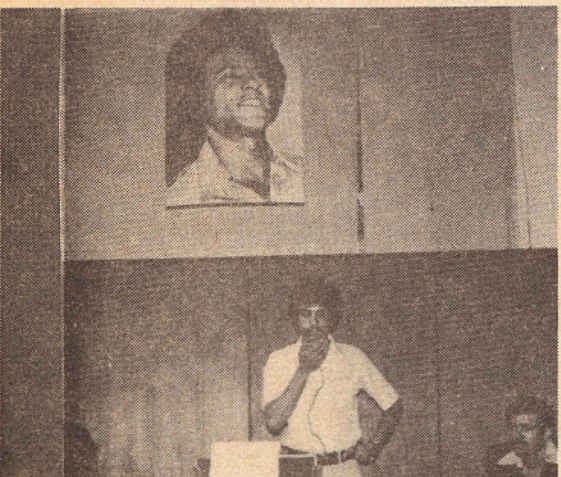
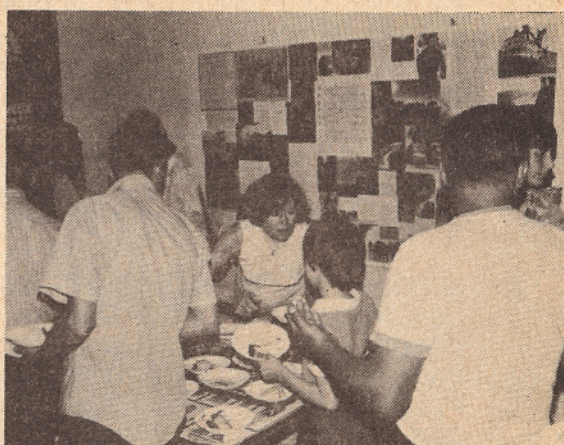
WHEREAS, Congress has created two committees to investigate the intelligence community;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE UNDERSIGNED URGE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY TO FOCUS PARTICULARLY ON THE ABUSES SUFFERED BY CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR LEADERS BECAUSE OF THEIR POLITICAL BELIEFS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, INSTITUTE OF THE BLACK WORLD, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, URBAN LEAGUE, WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION.

SIGNATURE	NAME(printed)	ADDRESS	STATE	CITY	ZIP

PLEASE RETURN TO: COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, P.O. BOX 297 OAKLAND, CALIF. 94604



"It was truly a day of celebration." — ISC Fifth Anniversary Celebration from left to right -
top row: James Chapman, prominent attorney, speaking at celebration; the youth of the community getting down "to the serious business of dancing to the music;"
middle row: "Jack Hart, a leading member of the ISC, explained in clear and enthusiastic terms the 'idea is now a reality.'" There was lasagna and salad and lots of ice cream and cake;
bottom row: Eddy Ramirez of the Young Lords Organization brought best wishes from Jose Cha-Cha Jimenez; it was a day for all members of the community.

I.S.C. FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION A HUGE SUCCESS



An overflow crowd of five hundred plus join with the Intercommunal Survival Committee to celebrate its 5th anniversary.

A surprise overflow crowd of five hundred plus packed into the Hull House gallery room on Saturday, June 28th, for an afternoon of good food, discussion of future community programs, music, dancing and a highlighted message from Huey P. Newton. The occasion was the fifth anniversary of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, an organization of white people founded under the direction of the Black Panther Party to serve the needs of the poor and oppressed white community.

It was truly a day of celebration. Speaking to the lively crowd, prominent attorney James Chapman praised the ISC, which "five years from its beginning is still here and growing stronger, inspite of all the harassment and repression, while so many organizations have failed after only a few years." Eddy Ramirez, representing the Young Lords Organization, explained the coalition between the YLO and the ISC which was based on self-determination and unity, and brought greetings and best wishes from Cha-Cha Jiménez.

THE IDEA IS NOW A REALITY!

Jack Hart, a leading member of the ISC, explained in clear and enthusiastic terms that the "Idea is now a reality." Brother Jack listed the 15 survival programs the ISC has initiated in the last five years, everything from free food

programs to legal education and assistance programs and commented on the many issues of survival the ISC had worked on with the community. "Through the commitments of hundreds and the support of many, many more," he said, "the ISC has been able to take an idea and make it into a reality that can be analyzed and evaluated by the community at large. The development of organization in the oppressed white community, looking to the leadership of the Black Panther Party and the Black community, is a step towards eliminating racism. It is also a step towards a successful movement to transform a world controlled for exploitation by a profit-crazy few to a world of communities democratically united in self-determination, justice and equality."

A MESSAGE FROM HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BPP

The highlight of the afternoon came when Darron Perkins, a member of the Black Panther Party who had travelled from Oakland, California for the occasion, brought a message of "love and solidarity" from Huey P. Newton. The community crowd listened carefully, frequently shouting out "power to the people," as Darron gave a vivid description of the preventative health care, senior citizen programs and most of all, of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, the highly successful model school founded and run by the Black Panther Party in Oakland, California. But the people responded with indignant anger as the BPP member told of the many attacks and dirty tricks government forces had directed at the Party, at the Oakland city council campaign of Elaine Brown and especially at Huey P. Newton, who has been forced out of the country as the result of numerous frame charge and attempts on his life.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FORMED

Noting that it was clearly in line with the Black Panther Party emphasis on the next generation that there were so many children in the audience, ISC coordinator Slim Coleman announced the formation of the Chicago Chapter of the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. Mentioning the nearly one hundred prominent sponsors of the Chicago Chapter for Justice, including doctors, lawyers, political figures, businessmen and com-

munity leaders, Coleman said that the only force that will make it possible for the Huey P. Newtons to function in safety to protect the interest of poor and oppressed people in this country, is the people of the poor and oppressed communities themselves. "We must not be content to see Watergate styled activities exposed at the level of the Democratic Party national headquarters. The real threat to our welfare comes in the government Nixon-Ford-CIA-FBI attacks on grass roots organizations and civil rights organizations like the Black Panther



"The highlight of the afternoon came when Darron Perkins, a member of the Black Panther Party, who had travelled from Oakland, California for the occasion, brought a message of 'love and solidarity' from Huey P. Newton."



Slim Coleman [coordinator of the ISC] speaking with members of the community at the fifth anniversary celebration.

Party, working at the community level. We are going to petition, educate, rally and march and do whatever else we have to do to bring Huey P. Newton back home safely where he belongs!"

COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARDS

In another highlight of the fast moving afternoon, Community Service Awards were presented to James Chapman for his work in the new community service center, to Sonny Hillis for his work in the first neighborhood learning center tutorial program on Sunnyside, to Rose Mathis for her work on the Kenmore Street safety and recreation committee and to Cha-Cha Jiménez, whose truly people's 46th ward aldermanic campaign electrified the city and helped to build a strong base for community action in Lakeview and Uptown.

NEW PROGRAMS AND "THE BEAT OF THE PEOPLE"

In the last of the program, Slim Coleman announced that the ISC was starting a new free lunch program, feeding 1,000 children per day, beginning on July 7th. He called for volunteers in the program and clarified that the lunches would include roast beef, corned beef or pepper beef sandwiches, fresh fruit and fresh cool milk—putting the inadequate city lunch program's third rate bologna and often spoiled milk to shame. The 46th Ward Community Service Center was announced, offering legal, welfare and tenants' rights counseling and assistance with participating lawyers. In addition, the Service Center will develop a community wide network of neighborhood learning centers with math and reading tutorial programs along with field trips, physical training, and recreation. Slim called on everybody to attend the new ISC Saturday morning Community Forums, held at 10:00 at 4520 N. Beacon, where information relevant to the survival of the community is presented, guest speakers and entertainers appear, films are shown and community action and programs are initiated.

Finally everyone began clapping hands and stamping feet in unison and unity as Slim recalled Fred Hampton talking about "the beat of the people." "Whenever we're down or discouraged, we put our ear to the ground, and hear the beat of the people, and we're not discouraged any more, because the people can do anything." After ten minutes of "clapping and rapping" the crowd turned to the serious business of eating Lasagna and salad and ice cream and other home cooked food, to dancing to the music and to generally having a good time, confident that they were part of a strong people's movement that was really on the move. □

"IT IS TIME FOR JUSTICE"

A panel discussion on Watergate Styled repression,
including recent discoveries in the murder of
Fred Hampton.

FRIDAY, JULY 18th — PEOPLE'S CHURCH
7:30 P.M. 941 W. Lawrence

SAT., JULY 19th — PUSH HEADQUARTERS
2:00 P.M. 930 E. 50TH ST.

Speakers:

- **Elaine Brown**
- **Flint Taylor**
- **Daniel Ellsberg**
- **Renault Robinson**
- **Lu Palmer**
- **Howard Saffold**

**Co-sponsored by the December 4th Committee and the
Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black
Panther Party**

• **FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 275-4778 •**

JoAnn Little

Ed. Note: On June 21, 1975 at the Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church in Chicago, over 700 people heard JoAnn Little speak about prison conditions and her case. Ms. Little is a young Black woman who defended herself against being raped by a white North Carolina jailer and now faces the death sentence because of it. The enthusiastic audience listened intently as Ms. Little spoke about the mistreatment of prisoners in jail and particularly the plight of women prisoners. Also speaking at the event were Renault Robinson of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, Rev. Willie Barrow of Operation PUSH Attorney Thomas Todd, Helen Sinclair for the Prison Outreach Project, Betty Britain of the Jane Kennedy Defense Committee and speakers from the Delbert Tibbs Defense Committee and C.A.S.A. Music was provided by the Harmonics and Brenda Jones. The following is a short description of Ms. Little's case by the Chicago Women's Defense Committee and an interview with Ms. Little reprinted from the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service on the occasion of receiving the Woman of the Year Award from the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Little Washington, North Carolina: Last August, JoAnn Little was being held in a North Carolina jail cell awaiting her appeal on a burglary conviction. On August 24, Clarence Alligood, a white guard, was found dead in her cell. He was naked from the waist down with semen on his leg. JoAnn was gone. Eight days later she turned herself in through 2 attorneys who had transported her to another part of the state, fearing for her life. She said that Alligood had tried to rape her, using an icepick to subdue her. A struggle followed. She stabbed him, and fled, terrified. When she left he was still standing. If she is convicted of murdering Alligood, she gets a mandatory death sentence.

When Alligood's body was discovered, the sheriff's office sent out a posse with dogs and high powered rifles. They were in the process of getting Ms. Little declared an outlaw when she turned herself in. That would have meant that anyone could have shot her on sight. It appears that the law enforcement agents were interested in stopping the story of the attempted rape from getting out even if it cost the life of a young Black woman. That is not really shocking, particularly poor and non-white people experience disregard for their humanity constantly in this country.

The fact that people began to hear about JoAnn Little and do something to help her has given her a better chance than she could have possibly had without the support.

While she was underground, Ms. Little was offered help in escaping; she turned it down, saying that she wanted her case to point out what was happening to women in jails around the country.

Defending JoAnn Little is a good way for all women to start fighting these abuses. It is time men understood that every means of self defense is justifiable.

"I take my freedom less i die
For pride runs through my veins not blood.
And principles support me so that I with lifted head
see liberty not sky.
For I am He who dares to say, I shall
be free or dead."

A poem by Mollie Edwards recited by
Tom Todd at the Free JoAnn Little Rally
in Chicago.

Interview with JoAnn Little

"I Am Just One in a Million that Lived to Tell The Story"

BP: JoAnn, much publicity has been centered around your plight and your case. You have received much national attention and I understand members of the foreign press are scheduled to cover your trial. Today you are in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Could you tell me why you are in Winston-Salem?

JOANN: One of the reasons I came to Winston-Salem was to help Comrade Joseph Waddell, and to demonstrate support for all political prisoners; to show that I was really concerned about this Brother. I did not know anything about Joseph Waddell until I came into contact with the Black Panther Party. But I wanted to show that I really thought a lot of this Brother because he stood for where he was coming from. I felt he must have been a very strong Brother by the fact that he gave his life for his community.

BP: The official prison report states that Joseph Waddell died of a heart attack. What is your opinion of this and what is your feeling about the official prison report of his death?

JOANN: The Brother was 20 years old and had no previous record of any kind of heart ailment. I actually feel that there was nothing wrong with the Brother. From my own personal experience I know that anybody that is fighting against the system they will try to do everything they can to get rid of him, even if it means jailing for a long term or whatever. I really believe that Joseph Waddell was actually murdered in the Raleigh Prison.

BP: You mean you feel that the prison authorities prescribed some kind of a plan to actually murder him?

JOANN: I feel that if he had actually died of a heart attack I wouldn't think they would have performed an autopsy (removing his internal organs before returning the body to the family) without considering his parents or anybody from his family. I don't feel they would have done something like this unless they were trying to cover up. So, yes, I feel that he was murdered.

BP: JoAnn, we are something like a month away from your trial. You will be going to court



JoAnn Little (front left) with her attorney Jerry Paul (right) at the Free JoAnn Little Rally, June 21, 1975, Chicago, Illinois.

on July 14. What is on your mind at this time while you are awaiting your court appearance?

JOANN: Since the trial time is so close, I am trying to really get myself together for the trial because I know how the prosecution is going to act. I know what kind of pressure they are going to put on me.

Since I am here and have had a chance to talk to members of the Party, I am trying to decide whether or not after the case is all over, I will come back around to serve the Party, because I have strong feelings towards the members of the Party. So, all of these things are on my mind.

BP: JoAnn, how long do you anticipate your trial will actually go on?

JOANN: Well, if it starts on July 14, and I think it will, probably it will last at least three months.

ATTENTION

BP: I understand a lot of funds have been raised for your case, and I understand further that the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) has stated that they were trying to bring attention to your case. In JET magazine it

was written that you felt that demonstrations, boycotts and things of this sort were not the answer to your case. Could you explain your position on how you feel that mass mobilization does or does not play a part in your trial?

JOANN: The way the article was printed in JET magazine took what I said out of context. What I was saying was that the kind of demonstration Golden Frinks and SCLC were organizing—demonstrating without permits resulting in people going to jail—would only cause problems as far as trying to bring about change. He knew that he could go to the courts and get a permit. I feel that if you are going to demonstrate or try to organize something, then it should be gone about in a way that causes as little trouble for people as possible.

BP: You are saying that you are not opposed to demonstrations. You just feel they should be organized in a certain manner, legal and lawful. What is your opinion of the demonstrations that have been held for you in North Carolina by the Black Panther Party? And, just how did the Black Panther Party become involved in your case?

JOANN: One reason the Black Panther Party got involved was the personal contact Larry Little (coordinator of the Winston-Salem Chapter BPP) has with Jerry Paul. Paul is one of the lawyers that has represented the Party for quite a while. Also, because of the things the Black Panther Party stands for.

The way the demonstrations were carried out by the Party helped to educate the people and brought a lot of people together. As far as I've seen these demonstrations were well organized and mostly peaceful. I think the people got more out of them by coming together, listening to different people speak and rap on ideas around me.

BP: At the rally in Washington D.C., on May 31, Larry Little, who is a member of the Black Panther Party was identified as the national spokesman for the JoAnn Little Defense Committee. How did he come to be chosen as the spokesman? What role does he play in your campaign for freedom? Do you think it hurts you to have a person who has been identified as being very militant and outspoken as official spokesman for the JoAnn Little Defense Committee?

JOANN: I feel there have been a lot of rumors about the Black Panther Party being violent and what have you. But, I actually feel that if they were so violent, just out for violence they wouldn't be sacrificing their time going out to get



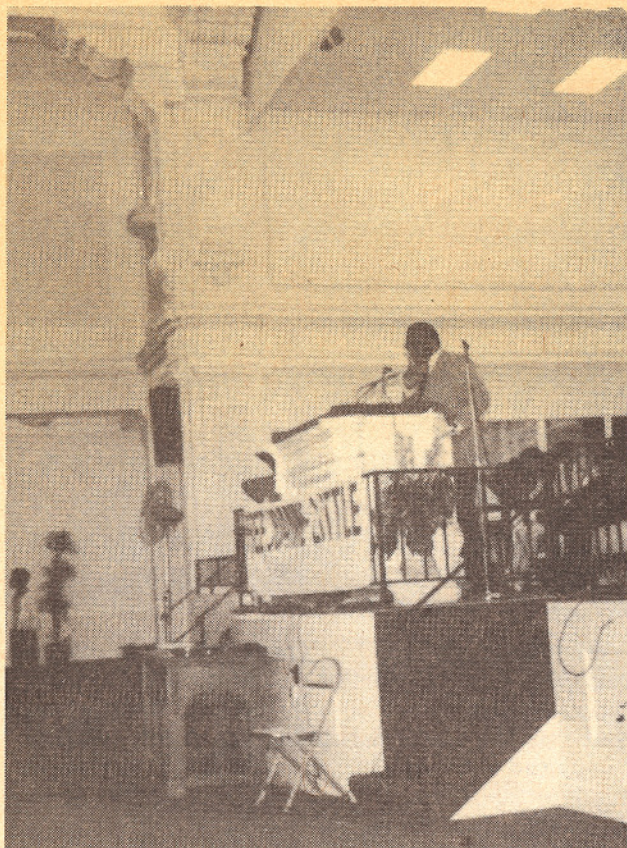
"I am just one out of a million that lived to tell the story, ..."

things together so that people can have food to eat, clothes to wear and a place to live decently. That is why I really feel very strongly about Larry Little working on my case. I feel better about him working on the case than I feel about a lot of other people working on the case. One such person in particular is Golden Frinks. I know that the Black Panther Party is sincere and they are not out there to rip off. So, I feel very good about the Black Panther Party working on my case.

BP: Two years ago did you anticipate you would be the center of attention with individuals, civil rights groups, women's organizations and other groups rallying around you and organizing the masses? When you first went to jail did you ever feel that you would get the support you are getting now?

JOANN: No, I didn't.

BP: Why do you think your case has been singled out? Do you think your case is unique or different from any other Black woman who tried to defend herself against rape by a White man? Why do you think your case has received the attention it has?



Tom Todd speaking at the Free JoAnn Little Rally

JOANN: For one reason, it is a thing we have been trying to bring out in the courts for a long time. I think for once we have a chance to go in there and fight and actually win; to see how this system works and see whether or not a woman does have the right to defend herself. So many people that were in the same situation that I was in never even had a chance to ever reach the courts and never got a chance to tell what actually happened. I am just one out of a million that lived to tell the story, so I think that is the reason my case has received so much attention.

BP: A lot of people are trying to find out exactly where JoAnn is coming from, where she has been. Have you ever been involved in any movement work before with any type of civil rights organization before this case?

JOANN: No.

BP: So you are saying this endeavor is a totally new experience?

JOANN: That's right.

BP: If you are successful in winning your case

in court, just what do you feel you will do? What aspirations do you have? What ambitions do you have?

JOANN: I want to continue to speak out about the prison system and what I experienced while I was in jail. I want to maintain daily contact with a lot of women that were at the prison while I was there, so they will keep me really informed about what is going on there. These are the types of things I could speak about because I know how they feel and I know that the people don't know what's happening there unless somebody tells them what is happening in there. When you are behind bars and you have a number and a ward, it is very hard to say what you have to say. But, once you are out dealing with society on an everyday basis, people hear you; they want to hear you and they want to know what is going on. So therefore, I feel that it is really important that I continue to speak out about the prison system and how the prisoners are treated.

BP: So, you plan to stay involved in the movement to help other political prisoners. Is that correct?

JOANN: That's right. I am most appreciative of the support that I am getting from organizations. I really appreciate everybody's support and concern. Julian Bond (Georgia state representative) was really helpful in raising funds around the case. He has sent lawyers down to help with the case and I think he should really be given some special attention for the money he raised, especially, the \$100,000 bond for the first degree murder charge. But, in addition to Julian Bond, there were a lot of other people that helped to raise the money. Most of them were poor and didn't even have that much money, but still gave. These people are appreciated also.

BP: Last night the Black Panther Party gave out awards and you were the major speaker at the Black Panther Party's Awards Banquet. I understand you received the award "Woman of the Year." How do you feel about the Black Panther Party award?

JOANN: I was honored to receive the award, but really I felt that there were others that really deserved that medal more than I did. I didn't even feel that I had even reached the standard to receive an award from the Black Panther Party. I felt good about it. □

National Perspective —

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (now H.R. 6219) which marked a victory for the civil rights movement and was enacted after the Selma March, expires on August 6, 1975. The House of Representatives voted to extend the act on June 4th. The Senate must now approve it.

A major provision of the Act is to permanently ban all literacy tests which were used by many states, especially in the South, to prevent Black people and non-English speaking people from voting. People were often required to read parts of the Constitution and answer questions on it before they could be registered to vote.

The Act requires that voter registration forms and ballots be provided to non-English speaking people in their native language in communities where the minority group represents more than five per cent of the population and their inability to read English is higher than the national average. Minority groups covered by the provision include Spanish Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and Alaskan Natives. Other non-English speaking groups were not included because the House Judiciary Committee claims they did not have information about discrimination against them.



A recent report by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *The Voting Rights Act: Ten Years After* found that although the Act has increased the number of Black elected officials in the South, evidence of discrimination still exists. Few Blacks have been elected to statewide positions and in some counties with majority Black populations, no Black officials have been elected.

Chicanos in the southwest also continue to be discriminated against, says the report. One finding by the Commission is that in the State of California, while 15 per cent of the population is Chicano, only 5 per cent of the state legislature represents that community. □

ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION REPORT

CIA COMMITTED "VAST NETWORK" OF CRIMES

(Washington, D.C.) - There were no major surprises in the Rockefeller Commission's report, released last week by President Ford, that confirms the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) conducted a "vast network" of illegal activities for over 20 years.

The Commission's findings - described by Rep. James V. Stanton, head of the new House investigative subcommittee on U.S. intelligence, as "by no means a full and complete assessment of the CIA" - exposed the absurdity of Vice-President Rockefeller's earlier claim that the agency had only committed minor violations of its 1947 charter.

Among major findings of the Commission were the following:

1. Over a seven year period, a secret CIA group known as "Operation CHAOS" engaged in spying and sabotage against radical and progressive U.S. political groups, including the Black Panther Party. Files were created on over 13,000 persons, and index records on 300,000 individuals and 1,000 organizations were kept.
2. At his request, the CIA gave former President Nixon classified materials related to CIA landings in Lebanon, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban missile crisis and the war in Vietnam - "all to serve Mr. Nixon's political ends" - the Commission charged.
3. There was widespread cooperation between the CIA and local police departments, including

an incident in which police helped the CIA in a burglary and several incidents in which the agency supplied undercover operatives and surveillance equipment to the metropolitan police in Washington, D.C.

4. For 20 years, the CIA and the Justice Department cooperated under a blatantly illegal agreement allowing the CIA to investigate all criminal charges against its employees and contract personnel.

5. A 10-year drug testing program was undertaken by the CIA for the alleged reason of countering drug experimentation in the Soviet Union designed to study the effects of drugs on obtaining confessions and use in brainwashing. One government employee died after receiving a dose of LSD without his permission.

The Rockefeller Commission's report detailed that Operation CHAOS arose from pressure put forth by the late President Lyndon Johnson for the CIA to become actively involved in putting down urban unrest during the summer of 1967.



Undercover Agent

CIA chief of counterintelligence, James J. Angleton, was ordered on August 15, 1967, to establish an operation — which came to be called the "Special Operations Group" — to allegedly keep track of overseas student activities and "related matters." However, the Special Operations Group quickly evolved into a collection of agents who primarily spied on dissident domestic student and political groups.

The Rockefeller Commission's report accused Nixon of encouraging the activities of CHAOS and the development of what later became known as the Huston Plan (named for its creator, Tom Huston), a systematic effort to destroy Black and other progressive groups, including the Black Panther Party.

Among the eight-member Commission's wrist-slapping recommendations to Ford were that he introduce a bill creating a joint Congressional committee to oversee intelligence agencies and that the Executive Branch tighten control over the CIA by making the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board an effective watch-dog agency. □

*Reprinted from the Black Panther
Intercommunal News, June 23, 1975*

AIM—COUNCIL BLUFF, IOWA

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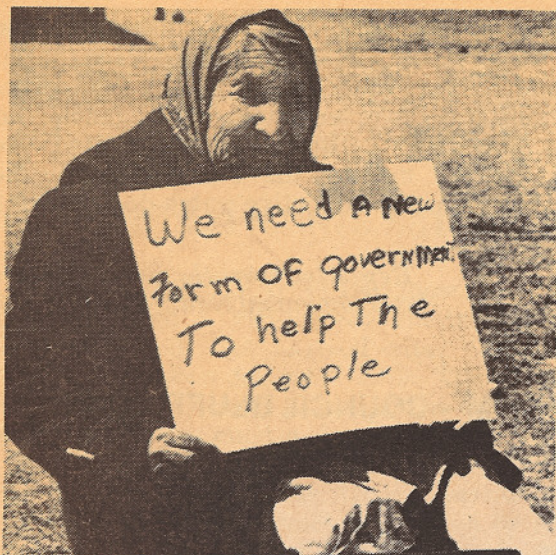
We now know that 3 carloads of F.B.I. agents went to the home of Wallace Little, Jr. 3 miles south of Oglala on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The agents had warrants for the arrest of James Eagle, Hobert Howard and Herman Thunderhawk, none of whom were in the area. Another Indian, Ted Paul Paurier also charged with assault and kidnapping of a white rancher and his son was already in custody prior to the shooting incident, resulting in the death of Little Joe Roberts and F.B.I. agent Jack Coler of Denver and Ron Williams of Rapid City.

Approximately 300 F.B.I. agents with helicopters, small aircraft and with the assistance of Bureau of Indian Affairs police and the South Dakota State Highway Patrol are now combing the area in a massive dragnet for 5 men who escaped from the house. No other deaths have been reported, but F.B.I. sources did say they would not negotiate with Indian people. Our Legal Representatives have not been allowed into the area.

When Indian people on the Pine Ridge Reservation were protesting the Dick Wilson administration and the misuse of tribal courts and Law and Order, no agent of the United States Government came to listen to their grievances.

When Indian people were being murdered by Wilson's private army no F.B.I. agent or Justice Department official came to investigate.

When Wilson and 30 of his goons, shotgun blasted a small aircraft and beat up our Wounded Knee official representative near the Pine Ridge airport on February 26, no one was arrested. Instead, Wilson and his seven men were charged with assault, tried in tribal court and were fined \$10.00 plus \$8.00 court costs and released to continue their terror tactics.



" When Indian people protested...no agent of the U.S. Government came to listen to their grievances."

Where were the agents when Pedro Bissonette was murdered?

Where were the agents when Clarence Cross was shot and left to die on a lonely road near Batesland?

Why were these killings not investigated?

Where will you be America, when the 5 men, 3 women and 1 child are found and murdered? Will you then once again speak to me about justice? We will not stand by and allow this to happen.

Regina Brave Dixon

SENATE BILL ONE

Senate Bill 1 (SB 1) known as the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1975 is presently in the Senate Judiciary Committee on Criminal Justice and will probably come to the Senate floor for a vote this fall.

The history of the bill began in 1966 when the U.S. Congress began recodification of the U.S. Criminal Code. Congress established the Brown Commission which submitted a report to Nixon which he opposed. Nixon asked John Mitchell to redraft the report and in 1973 the redraft was sent to Congress as S 1400. In January, 1973 Senators McClellan (Ark.) and Hruska (Neb.) also submitted a redraft in the form of Senate Bill

1. Hearings on S 1400 and SB 1 were held by McClellan and Hruska at the same time the Watergate Hearings were going on. Senate Bill 1 has aroused strong opposition from such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Black Panther Party, Women's International League on Peace and Freedom, and the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation. In Chicago all the major newspapers have run editorials criticizing it. Some main features of the Bill:

—SB 1 would reinstate the death penalty for Federal crimes of espionage, treason, and murder under special conditions. (pp. 194-8, Ch. 24).

—Reinstate the Smith Act (1940 ; provide 15 years-\$100,000 fine for membership in organizations allegedly advocating others to action which "at some future time would facilitate" the destruction of the government. (p.63, Sec.1103).

—Allows the police to use "deadly force" (shoot to kill) in order to prevent the escape from arrest of a person who had allegedly committed a violent crime. (p.57, Sec.541).

—Reinstate the Rap Brown Rider (1968); provides 3 years-\$100,000 fine for "Movement of person across state lines or use of the mail or phone "in course of planning, promotion of a 'riot'. Riot is an assemblage of five persons which creates a grave danger to property." (p.173, Sec. 1831).

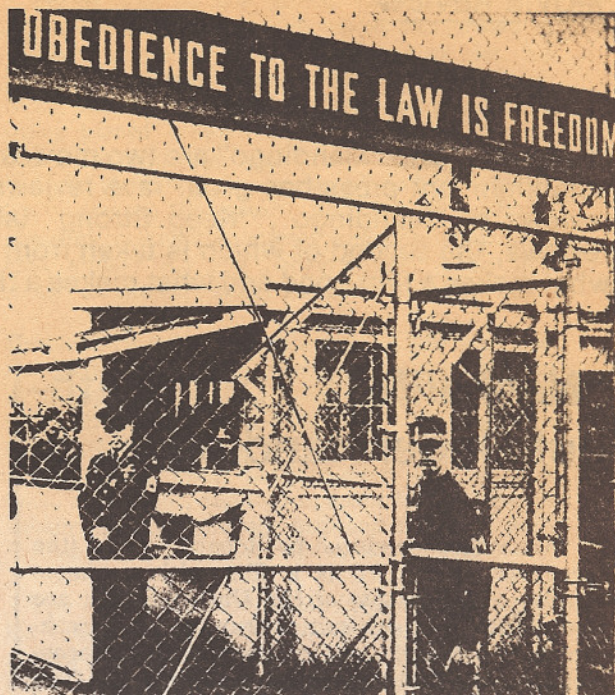


—Allows the Government to wiretap phones in emergency situations without court approval, and orders the telephone companies and landlords to cooperate and pays them for doing so.

In analyzing the bill the ACLU says that one of the most serious threats to free speech are the sections which limit the distribution of a category broadly called "national defense information" to only authorized persons. The broad language of the bill would give the Administration and Congress the right to decide who could publicly speak and write about often sensitive political and military information. The bill provides for 7 years-\$100,000 fine for anyone who receives "national defense information" and fails to deliver it promptly to a Federal agent. (pp.66-71,81,Sec.1114-1301).

To obtain copies of Senate Bill 1, call or write your Senator. (In Chicago, Senator Percy, 353-4952, or Stevenson, 353-5420.) If you are opposed to the bill, you can write your U.S. Senator c/o Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515, or your U.S. Congressman, c/o House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

In the Chicago area for more information about SB 1, contact Dick Criley, Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, at 431 S. Dearborn, #823, or call 939-0675. □



Senate Bill No. 1 — An Attack on the Community's Civil Rights."

Intercommunal Perspective

U.S. involvement in Vietnam now seems to be over, thanks to the Vietnamese kicking this country out! But the practice of big U.S. corporations investing in developing nations and proping up unpopular dictatorships continues around the world. This article, written by Rick Jergens in a Pacific News feature, shows the practice of U.S. control in South Korea, making us ask what U.S. military involvement in Korea will be raised to in the near future.

The revelation that Gulf Oil Corporation had contributed more than \$4 million to the last two political campaigns of South Korea military dictator Park Chung Hee came as no surprise to veteran observers of that Asian country.

Gulf, which is the largest single foreign investor in South Korea, owns a 50 per cent interest in the 215,000 barrel per day oil refinery at Ulsan. Gulf's 1963 investment in the refinery — the largest in Korea — was the first major direct foreign investment in South Korea by a large multinational firm.

Gulf was allowed to purchase its original 25 per cent interest in the refinery for a mere \$5 million, and realized more than \$10 million in profits in the four years between 1965 and 1969. In addition, Gulf has profited as the sole supplier of crude oil to the giant refinery and pocketed the interest on a long-term loan made to its Korean partner.

Gulf Oil President B.R. Dorsey, who revealed the political contributions in testimony before a Senate subcommittee, is also president of the U.S. Korea Economic Council. That Council — made up of more than 100 U.S. corporations — was formed to stimulate more U.S. trade and investment in South Korea. Without the continued support of foreign banks and industrial corporations, the hard-pressed Park regime would face an insoluble economic crisis.

While Gulf's "illicit" campaign contributions captured headlines, a recent move by a consortium of American banks to shore up the Park regime passed relatively unnoticed. A syndicate to lend South Korea \$200 million necessary to survive a grave balance of payment crisis was formed with the aggressive support of some of America's largest banks, including Chase Manhattan, First National City Bank, Bank of America, and Crocker Citizens Bank. □

"Nashville" and "Mandingo" are two movies currently showing in Chicago. While the establishment press has given rave reviews to "Nashville" and written very critical reviews of "Mandingo", "Keep Strong" takes a different view. The two following reviews, the second of which is taken from the "Black Panther", give our opinion of what makes a film good and what makes a film contribute to our understanding. -ED.

"Nashville": Truth Without Understanding

"Nashville," produced by Robert Altman (the producer of MASH) is a film with a simple message: the people of the United States are intoxicated by a sick culture, run by power-seeking corrupt individuals, and keeping them unconscious of the problems that are affecting us. The lesson of the film is brought out in two songs. The first song, at the beginning of the film, sings stupidly and numbly along that "We must be doing something right to last two hundred years." The second song, at the end of the film, focuses around one line, "You might say that I'm not free, but it don't worry me."

The film itself takes 24 principal characters, many of whom do not know each other, and follows them through a few days in Nashville, "the country music capital of the world." The "plot" has an "advance man" for a presidential candidate on a third party ticket (like Wallace) rounding up some country music singers to entertain audiences and sell his candidate to the "rednecks." At the end of the film a very frustrated young man (like the one who shot Wallace) shoots country music singer Barbara Jean (based on Loretta Lynn) as she sings at a political rally, evidently because he hates his own mother and the kind of close relationship between mother and daughter which "Barbara Jean" is singing about.

The movie points out vividly the blatant fraud and deception that is part of Nashville and the promotion of country music everywhere today. The "stars" are jealous, scheming, money and power-hungry people, without positive direction or any sense of humanity. They are surrounded by people seeking to be stars or to sleep with stars or to promote and make money off of stars, also without much in the way of human concern.

"Mandingo": Sex And Violence In Plantation South Are Historical Fact

The film MANDINGO is a powerful, uncompromising, largely accurate portrayal of the degrading effects of the slave system on those who kept slaves in the American South. It is also the first effort by a major U.S. studio to chronicle the great variety of forms of ennobling resistance used by the slaves in their unending struggle for freedom and to maintain their human dignity.

For both reasons most White reviewers for the establishment press and media are denouncing this extraordinary film. They condemn its "excessive violence" out of their ignorance and/or rejection of the bestiality widely used against the slaves by the slave owners. Their racism compels them to resent, reject and ignore the truth, historically established, that sexual interaction between the White slave owners and the slaves was as common as eating and drinking.

MANDINGO is one of those rare Hollywood efforts that incorporate sex and violence consistent with historical fact to convey truth. But, MANDINGO's truth is a truth most White reviewers and the establishment media wish to ignore; it is a truth that the capitalist-controlled opinion makers in the U.S. have deliberately and consistently lied about.

There is nothing cheap, vulgar or unbelievable about the sex and violence in MANDINGO, except to those who deny Black people dignity, self-respect and the capacity for universal human strivings; to those that deny White people's capacity to be vicious, petty, crude and insensitive as well as noble. As it is often said to

Con't on P. 40

Con't on P. 39

justify the recent flood of Black-exploitation films: "This, too, is reality," a reality left out of the history books.

SLAVE TRADER

From the opening scene of a slave trader inspecting a group of slaves for purchase in the way a horse trader would inspect a lot of horses, to the devastating and violent final scene in which the prized Mandingo slave, Mede, is shot and falls thrashing into the giant pot of boiling water prepared for him, the viewer is captured and held by this compelling film and its cast of real-life characters.

These are Hammond (Perry King), the almost sympathetic son of an old guard, tradition-ridden, plantation father (James Mason); Mede (Ken Norton), the prized Mandingo slave; Ellen (Brenda Sykes), a slave girl that becomes Hammond's lover and Hammond's wife (Susan George), who by threat seduces Mede.

Each of these characters is caught up in a system and a way of life over which they have little control. The strapping, slightly crippled Hammond is of an age when he should marry a virtuous White "lady" with money to provide an heir to carry on the family's name and to expand the family's holdings. His initial resistance is overcome when his father assures him that he can continue to have his slave "girls" even after the marriage.

DEFLOWERED

The cousin found for Hammond to marry turns out to have been already deflowered by her own brother. Her denial and refusal to tell Hammond who was responsible drives Hammond out of her bed on their wedding night and ultimately into the arms and affections of the beautiful Ellen. He is tender and caring with Ellen and she responds in kind.

Hammond's affection for his father is real. To please him he finds the magnificent Mandingo slave, Mede, at a slave market, buys him and brings him home to train him to fight a giant slave from a nearby plantation for the amusement of the slaves and their women.

Mede is willing and loyal, to the point of joining the slavers' hunt for a runaway slave. A moment of truth for Mede comes when he catches the slave apart from the hunters and is convinced to let him go when the slave angrily reminds him that he is acting like a dog told by its masters "go fetch" against his brother. But it is too late. The hunters arrive on the scene and capture the slave.

Surely one of the great, classic scenes in American film history follows as the crowd of White slavers prepare the runaway for his hanging. He spots Mede in the crowd as he is being hoisted on to the horsecart and the rope is being placed around his neck. He condemns Mede for allowing him to be caught and for "helpin' the dirty peckerwoods," and then turns his venom on the crowd, defiant and unafraid, shouting a string of curses and condemnations that ends: "All you peckerwoods, KISS MY ASS!" as the cart is driven out from under him.

Hammond's continued rejection of his wife and his involvement with Ellen drives the wife to drink and desperation. Following a pattern still used throughout the South today, she seduces Mede by threatening to tell her husband that Mede raped her if he does not sleep with her. He does, four times, and impregnates her. Through subterfuge she gets her husband into bed with her and then announces she is with child.

The child, much anticipated by Hammond and his father, is born Black. Hammond's father orders that its umbilical cord be untied and it be left to bleed to death. Hammond is told the child was born dead, but he discovers the truth, gives his wife poison and orders the pot of boiling water for Mede. Mede refuses to strip and get into the water. Hammond shoots him. Mede pleads that Hammond does not know what really happened. Hammond shoots him a second time and Mede falls into the boiling water.

Watching in horror, the old, "faithful" house slave, who throughout the film acted the "Tom" before the master while among the slaves encouraged resistance and flight to freedom, takes up the gun thrown aside by Hammond, shoots and kills Hammond's father and runs away. Hammond, unbelieving, numb with the shock of grief of the tragedy, sits dazed beside the body of his father as the film ends.

MANDINGO is no hastily thrown together film. Much money was spent on it and serious research produced the authentic plantation, slave quarters and auction block sets. The acting is top flight, particularly that of Perry King in the difficult role of Hammond, Susan George as the flighty yet hard-willed and desperate young wife and, of course, James Mason as the father. Brenda Sykes as Ellen was beautiful and properly demure in an untacking role. Ken Norton looked the role of the magnificent Mandingo but wisely was required to say little.

Everyone associated with MANDINGO is to be congratulated. The power structure will kill MANDINGO if it can, so go see it. □

*Reprinted from the Black Panther
Intercommunal News, June 16, 1975*

The movie-goer gets to know no one in this movie very well, seeing only glimpses of many characters. But that is the purpose of the filmmaker who tries to present a collection of sounds and sights and shallow people going about the business of making money off of the people of the communities of poor and working people across this country. And the parallel between American politics and country music is well taken, as both are made up of gimmicks, trickery, fraud and just plain lies.

Still the movie fails to explain how this all happened: how does country music sell so many records? Why are so many people content to sing along, "You might say that I'm not free, but it don't worry me"?

One of the only people in the movie you might want to get to know is a young soldier who has come back from Vietnam and is stopping through Nashville to look in on Barbara Jean. Though he does not know her, he was once her neighbor when she was poor and his mother pulled her out of a fire. He never tells her who he is, but hangs around her protectively, representative of her fans. He is there when she is shot, standing next to her killer, but is helpless. In fact, this young brother, who believes that "Barbara Jean" sings from the heart about real people is totally helpless to protect her from a sick, money and individual power oriented society which has made her its tool and which destroys her.

The people who listen to country music - the rednecks, the fans, the poor and working white

people of this country - are indeed too likely to overlook the fact that this country is a maggot pile of injustice, causing untold misery to people here and throughout the world. But the movie speaks out this truth without an understanding of the contradictions that poor whites live in. It may be that middle class New York and Hollywood producers see the real possibility that poor and working whites will follow demagogues down the road to fascism, singing all the time. But it is also true that these middle class intellectuals are doing little to stop the direction this country is going in.

There are many poor people in this country who listen to and are influenced by country music, because country music *sometimes* talks about their struggle to survive as in "If I make it through December I'll be fine" and "Coal miner's daughter." While we have no sympathy with being unintelligent about what is going on in this country, with racism and exploitation, to make change you must have and give understanding of contradictions in people. The film "Mandingo," in explaining the brutal realities of slavery, explained much better why poor and working whites are today so easily misled to side against the majority of the human race. And while there are too many white people who think only about being a star, who daydream their lives away, there are people who are fighting to survive. Let Robert Altman and his crew of actors who can't carry a tune come down Sunnyside and Magnolia singing "You might say that I'm not free, but it don't worry me." It just might be that they would get run out of town on a rail.



"Mandingo": Sex And Violence In Plantation South Are Historical Fact



"Nashville": Truth Without Understanding

"READING, WRITING AND FIGHTING IN THE OAKLAND GHETTO"

by Jim Hoffman

The following article is reprinted from the August, 1975 issue of BLACK BELT magazine. BLACK BELT is the world's leading monthly of self-defense with a circulation of 600,000 in the U.S., Canada, Japan and Europe.

East Oakland, California, is not a nice place to visit and you wouldn't want to live there. Most of what is bad about America is worse in East Oakland and most of what is good about America isn't there at all.

In East Oakland, unemployment, disease, illiteracy, crime, poverty and mortality are all on the heavy side of the national averages. There are few parks. For recreation there is only the street, a harsh terrain cluttered with the debris of a cruel and wasteful era - rows of deserted store-fronts, shattered glass, broken people.

ENVIRONMENT

Hardly the ideal environment for raising children. Much less a place where you would expect to find a school designed as a model of quality education for all communities - the poor and the privileged, the Black and the White. But thanks to a determined and courageous group of people, the school exists. In fact, it thrives, a beacon of hope in a wasteland of human and material desolation.

The Intercommunal Youth Institute was founded in 1971 by the Black Panther Party, which was seeking an alternative to the inferior education being given their children by the Oakland public schools. In 1973, the school became legally independent and is now community-based, drawing most of its enrollment from outside Panther families.

In each of the four years since its birth, the school has added more students and more programs, always striving to create a model for those seeking an alternative to the deteriorating institution known as the public school. This year, the Intercommunal Youth Institute added martial arts to the curriculum for all its students.

While the martial arts program is still young, it is rapidly becoming a favorite of school officials,



Instructor STEVE McCUTCHEN showing fundamentals to his students.

parents and students. It is an ideal program for the school in many ways. For one thing, the school doesn't have a lot of money for physical education. Martial arts, unlike many sports require no special playing field and, except for sparring gear, no special equipment. At a time when many U.S. school systems are cancelling sports programs for lack of cash, this is an important consideration.

Another reason the school offers martial arts is the immediate practical value of knowing self-defense. As instructor Steve McCutchen tells his students, "You can walk around the corner from here and get chased home. There will be many times when you will have to fight or run. What you will learn here is that 'fight or run' doesn't mean the end of the world."

But perhaps the most important reason for teaching martial arts at the Intercommunal Youth Institute is the philosophy of the school itself. Unlike traditional public schools where "discipline" means a set of rules, punishments and rewards that are imposed by teachers and authority figures, the Institute emphasizes internal discipline. The children progress at their own rate, and it is not uncommon for a seven-year-old student to learn math with 10 year-olds and reading with five-year-olds.

. . . IN THE OAKLAND GHETTO"



The Intercommunal Youth Institute stands as a beacon of hope to children everywhere.

Because the children are not automatically advanced from year to year, they must develop the desire and discipline to learn within themselves.

Martial arts instruction harmonizes well with the focus on internal discipline, according to the school's director Ericka Huggins. "All the children admire Bruce Lee," Ericka says. "We want to show them that what went into Bruce Lee was a lot of hard, hard work, and that every human being needs internal discipline."

This approach appears to be contributing to the success of the school which is rapidly achieving the kind of local notoriety that often prefigures bigger things. "Children beg to come here", Ericka says. "You should see them some days. It's so sad. They're supposed to be in their own schools, but they come here and peek into the classroom doors. Some come here just to go up to our library and read."

There is much for public school children to envy at the Institute. Unlike the public school ratio of 40 students to one instructor, the Institute has 20 instructors for its 100 children. In addition to the regular curriculum, the school provides instruction in three languages, art, music, drama, and dance. The social studies class

is specially designed to give the children - all Blacks and Mexican-Americans - an idea of their cultural heritage and of the realities that face them in contemporary society.

FREE EXPRESSION

In contrast to public school instruction, which consists mainly of memorization and drilling, the school encourages the children to express themselves freely, to explore, and to question the assumptions of what they are learning, as children are naturally inclined to do.

This combination has produced some notable successes. "We have children here who were labelled hyperactive, educable retardates and all kind of crazy things," Ericka says. "They come here and they just blossom into the flowers that they really are."

All this is accomplished without charging tuition and without financial support from government. A "strong parents' group" contributes \$15 per month each, but this would not even cover the cost of salaries, unless many of the teachers worked for nothing, purely out of their sense of dedication and their knowledge that they are providing the only hope these children have. Says Ericka, "We would do anything, short of something criminal, to make this school survive."

One of the instructors who works without pay is 25-year-old martial arts teacher Steve McCutchen. Soon to be a red belt in tae kwon do (the equivalent of a brown belt in karate), Steve teaches 10 sessions a week after school. Last year Steve was a science teacher. When the school decided to inaugurate a physical education program, he volunteered himself as a martial arts instructor.

Steve's class was an immediate success. "It's just beautiful to see children have this much interest in strengthening their bodies," Ericka comments. Children don't know about discipline, but it's something they need. This is a way of helping them understand it through something they really like.

"Steve is a good teacher, too," she continues. "He's teaching them how to be responsible about karate, how to conduct themselves. We had a problem at first, people running around kicking at each other. But Steve sets an example of control. You never see him running around sidekicking people."

The class proved so popular that the school soon added an after hours program for young adults. The young adult program is one of many after hours programs offered at the school, known locally as the Learning Center. Like the other after hours programs, it gives community youth an opportunity to learn without being enrolled officially.

"The Learning Center is always full to the brim with kids," Ericka says. "This building is the only thing in East Oakland where kids can come and feel free to do whatever they want."

Students in the young adult program tend to be public school students who are, on the average, a little older than the age group (up to about 13) served by the Institute. Many say they joined the class after street fights with bigger opponents. Most say they will stay with martial arts until they earn a black belt.

The program is immensely beneficial to the two dozen or so young men who participate. "Steve has what is necessary to make the kids want to achieve discipline, to learn," says Ericka. "I mean, look, the kids he works with would be robbing stores if they weren't here, not because they are innate criminals, but because there's nothing to do — not just in East Oakland but in this whole country — for Black and poor children. Nothing."

The after-hours program is still growing. In the near future, it will be expanded to include another 30 students from nearby Laney College.

Partly to serve the particular needs of the people he teaches, Steve gives a martial arts course that differs in several respects from what is taught in the traditional dojo. It is, as Steve describes it, "an application of Bruce Lee's jeet kune do philosophy to tae kwon do. It's based on the idea that truth in combat differs from one individual to another."

Steve combines practical instruction with a generous helping of martial arts philosophy and scientific background. He is himself a student of kinesiology, the science of bodily movement as it relates to body structure, and he has applied this knowledge to martial arts.

"There are certain laws in operation when the body is moving," he says. "The student has a right to know them."

When an instructor explains a technique, he should explain how and why it works. The student should learn that a kick or a punch, demonstrated in a certain way, is not the only way the kick or the punch can be executed, because structural mechanics differ from person to person. With a knowledge of the principles, the student can actualize the technique in his own body. As they go along, they learn the connection between one type of movement and the overall movement of the body."

Steve believes this approach allows the instructor to accelerate the learning process, and he believes his method of teaching is superior to traditional instruction. "The traditional instructor tries to keep his student for a long time," says Steve. "In some cases, it's three to five years before you can freesparring, that's three to five years before you can keep from being knocked on your behind."

"What it adds up to," he continues, "is that traditional instruction teaches you forms, movements and so forth, but it doesn't prepare you for stress conditions on the streets. Most schools say what you learn today, you can use today. But when I learned the basic up defense, down defense, side kick, front kick, they were all done from the basic position that didn't account for a person moving around in front of you. Here, we are teaching contemporary combat conditions."

Because the program is still in its infancy and because there is no sparring equipment, students do not yet spar with each other. The classes so far have concentrated on building strength and learning movements. The younger age groups study kata exclusively and the youngest study only yoga. This instruction is designed to reinforce the unity of the mind and the body.

Many of Steve's younger students have not even realized that they are learning a fighting art. The older students are acutely aware of this, of course, but so far the only sparring is between Steve and some of the faster learners.

At some point Steve's students may include tournament fighters, but unlike many other instructors, Steve is not grooming his students specifically for tournament competition. "We haven't made any plans to participate in tournaments," he says. "That will require a little more experience. But in any event, tournaments are part of the commercialization of martial arts, and that's not what we're about here."



FITNESS AND DISCIPLINE

As the program continues, Steve hopes money will become available to pay for equipment and expenses. But even if there is no money, the martial arts will continue to be taught, according to Ericka, "because people need it." For discipline. And for physical fitness. And even more important, in the view of the people whose lives center around the school, is the hope that training in martial arts will prevent the brutalization of the young that so often occurs in the ghetto.

"This is a violent society," Ericka says.. "Children fight at age four or five, unless they have a place like this to come and find out that's not the way to resolve things. We're hoping that what they learn about fighting will allow them to remain inwardly calm enough so that, instead of fighting, they can work things out in a more humane manner, even though they are capable of really wiping someone out."

And this same hope is echoed on a blackboard in one of the school's classrooms, where a devoted young teacher has listed under the heading "Martial Arts Theory," a set of

principles, one of which speaks as eloquently for the school and the hopes it embodies, as it does for the martial arts.

"The man who masters himself," it says, "has no need of another master." □

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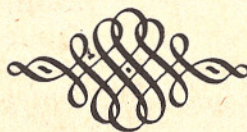
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ELAINE BROWN'S STATEMENT ON "SEIZE THE TIME"

"In all societies, the way of life of the people, their culture, mores, customs, etc. evolve from the economic basis of that society. The United States is a capitalist society, the system of capitalism being one of exploitation of man by man, with by-products such as racism, religious chauvinism, sexual chauvinism, and unnatural divisions among the people. In other words, it's a dog-eat-dog society. But it's not a dog-eat-dog world.

"Men are not innately greedy, nor are they innately uncooperative with each other. Therefore, it is our goal, it is the goal of the Black Panther Party, and must be the goal of all men, to create conditions in which men can start being human, can begin to cooperate with each other, can love each other, in fact, in peace. Men cannot do this without an arena in which to do so. In other words, in an exploitative system, men are forced to be unkind. In a world of inhumanity, men will be inhuman. In a society that is warmongering, men will war. These are the aspects or the way of life of a people who are part of a capitalist system.

"And songs are a part of the culture of society. Art, in general, is that. Songs, like all art forms, are an expression of the feelings and thoughts, the desires and hopes, and so forth, of a people. They are no more than that. A song cannot change a situation, because a song does not live and breathe. People do.

"And so the songs in this album are a statement—by, of and for the people. All the people. A statement to say that we, the masses of people have had a game run on us; a game that made us think that it was necessary for our survival to grab from each other, to take what we wanted as individuals from any other individuals or groups, or to exploit each other. And so, the statement is that some of us have understood that it is absolutely essential for our survival to do just the opposite. And that, in fact, we have always had the power to do it. The power to determine our destinies as human beings and not allow them to be determined by the few men who now determine them. That we are always human and always had this power. But that we never recognized that, for we were deluged, bombarded, mesmerized by the trinkets of the ruling class. And this means all of us: Black, Mexican, White, Indian, Oriental, Gypsy, all who are members of the working class, of the non-working class (that is, those who don't have jobs), all who are oppressed.

"This means all of us have this power. But the power only belongs to all of us, not just some or one, but all. And that was the Trick. That was the thing we never understood. And that is what statement these songs make."

—Elaine Brown, taken from "Seize the Time" album cover (1969).

"UNTIL WE'RE FREE" is the statement of a revolutionary in words and song—words erupting out of the manifold experiences of struggle; song flowing out of the pain and suffering of Black life in America. These are love songs expressing Elaine Brown's deep and abiding sense of oneness with all oppressed humankind, her devotion to her comrades-in-

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—Huéy P. Newton

ELAINE BROWN'S new record, "UNTIL WE'RE FREE", is available from the INTERCOMMUNAL SURVIVAL COMMITTEE, 1056 W. Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois 60640 at \$4.00 each.

ASSASSINATION

You know I heard the people say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And say, just a life
Is all I got.

In a parade
Of centuries
People cried out,
And said please, please
We want freedom,
Liberation
And just some help in this
Civilization.

You know I heard the people say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And say, just a life
Is all I got.

What did they do.
What did they say.
To justify
Speaking this way
They just fought
And often cried
And then they turned around
Were shot down
And died.



"BUNCHY" CARTER JOHN HUGGINS

You know I heard the people say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And say, just a life
Is all I got.

Bunchy and John
Walked through this maze
They touched a million lives
In a thousand ways.
Three-score and ten
Never knew them
Twenty-six and twenty-three
Is all they were
Oh can't you see.

And didn't you hear the people say
What will you give in your way
I saw them turn, stop
And listen to the people cry
And say, just a life
Is all I got.

THE SONGS OF ELAINE BROWN

UNTIL WE'RE FREE

Yes, I remember
The Yesterdays
The poverty
That you and me
Survived.
For we tried living
On streets that weren't giving
And laughed and cried,
In youth we died
And didn't know.

REFRAIN

Oh yes, my friends
Our history
The memory
Shall carry me
Until we're free

The times we saw
We didn't deserve
Hostility
We couldn't see
It was absurd
But we gave joy,
Each girl and boy
So innocent
Our future bent
Against the wind.

(REPEAT REFRAIN)

Desperate kisses
In alleyways,
The futile days—
They laid to waste
Our little lives...
The concrete park,

A stab in the dark
To wrest our soul,
And we were old
Before we grew.

(REPEAT REFRAIN)

Some friends forgotten,
And some are gone...
How dare they touch
Our little spot
With what they've done.
I miss them all,
But, the future calls
Demanding we
Set ourselves free—
As we should be.

REFRAIN REPEATED

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